Letters making tess than a square hard three times for 70 ets.: one square

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XIII .-- NO. 2.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

To the Editor of 'The Bre's

Sis—I wish, through the medium of your paper, and the attention of the managers of the Boston preum, to certain pass omens which have been contain the Lectures on the two or three last Mr. Editor, I am not willing to carry a secure, and compel her to do the pensiting check by jowl with a negro; neith-do it myself. I have been for several ha subscriber to the Lyceum, but I will

evo, will the majority of the members. if this be tolerated? tickets are for sale, Ticknor's etore wded by all the darkies in the city, who raise the price of a ticket-all the ret of the whites will withhold their suphe Boston Lyceum, the first institution of in America, will become nothing more patron and upholder of abolition orgica; ev consisting of the same class usually consisting of the same that the theatres, and the Lyceum cannot, probably, will during the present course of Lecholding a ticket, having an ight, at present, to transfer his ticket as fore the next course of Lectures, rs, or if they have not the power, the Lyrge should see to it, as a duty they owe ic, and to the well-being of the associathe rules are so amended, that no negro

Mart. Editors: I cannot but think the habit her some persons have of keeping their hats on such places as the Odeon, during a Concert or

a piece of ill-breeding. t the Lyceum, with some ledies, on Thurs-ng last, to hear Mr. Phi!lips's excellent d was much annoyed,—chiefly on my s account, and prevented from seeing the the person who sat before me, retaining ser, by the person who sat before me, retaining at very pertinaciously upon his head. As he at seen inclined to take the hints given him some who were similarly incommoded, I at last ested him to remove it, if convenient. He command I saw that he was a negro. There were mulatto women with him. Upon inquiring of soor-keeper, I learnt that there were several ness who attended these Lectures regularly. Would she well for the Directors of the Lyceum to me part of the house for these people? At olored men, surely, it is not asking too ach for them to remain uncovered during the

The above ebullitions met with the following retort recors, in the columns of the Evening Bulletin : Colorphobia,

Tathe Editor of the Evening Bulletin:

Will you allow me to suggest, through your colns, to the gentlemen who have the management the Boston Lyceum, that it might be well for the nosion Lyceum, that it might be well for them to assign special and separate seats to the eduter, and certain correspondents of the Daily Bee, the appear to have a great aversion to a portion of the fellow-men on account of the complexion, het their Maker has given them, and whose rights that useful institution are equal to their own? I show objection to assigning special scale. no objection to assigning special seats, at their request, to such as are troubled with that terrile disease, colorphobia; while every one must see the injustice of denying to any holder of a ticket, hwerer humble, the right to select such a seat as my suit his or her taste and convenience.

A WHITE MAN.

his a very singular fact, and worthy of moral and blical examination, that when men sin against r fellows in the article of freedom, they immeditely fall to keeping the Sabbath, bestowing upon a on of worshipping God, the zeal which they wrongfelly withhold from the reality of worship.

'llereafter,' says the editor of the Bee, ' we shall our Monday's paper for the press on S ening; and if any important news should ar-the Sunday mails, we shall place it under a ript head, or in the 'Second Edition,' to be ed off on Monday morning. No advertisements ommunications intended for Monday's paper, ommunications intended for Monday's paper, be received at the office on Sunday, as on that the office will be closed throughout the entire but they must be handed in the day previous. are satisfied that this arrangement will be in clause with public opinion, that it will in no materiare with the wishes of our patrons; and at it will, at the same time, enable all connected in the establishmen to observe the day sanctified e command of God, after the manner their con-

vall such consciences as those of the editors of the we recommend the perusal of the 50th Psalm of wid, of which, they will find Watts's admirable sion in our poetical column.

'Infidelity,' &c. that it defined by a correspondent of the Utica liptst Register, at the close of an article giving an cent of the late anti-slavery Convention in that

ve fallen upon strange times.' Mr. Garri and his adherents claim to stand in the place of ist and his apostles, while the churches and minresent the ancient priests and pharisees.

the Luthers, while the ministers and who are these men? They are anti-church Sabbath, and anti-government men. It is true, them are men of strong mind, and profess a teligion. But sentiments more perna-destructive in their tendency, were never by Thomas Paine, Voltaire, Abner Kneeslavery, but sentiments inculcated in con-with that cause. The principles of the ancause are sound; but in such hands as cause suffers every hour. There are not this city who designed to identify themthe Society now formed, but have been led to express their disapprobation to such a lesitate not in saying, that more injury n done to the anti-slavery cause during these ays in the city, than can be repaired in years

onclusion, I would ask, is this the way Christ apostles reformed men? Read your Bibles

OLD THING! The New-Orleans Picayune tory of an old horse so far gone that he ble to die. He used to lean on the sunny he barn, without strength enough to wink his eyelids; and the owner was ipelled to get a northern horse to help

icayune takes a good deal of pains to keep on for wit. It must be that the above at 'the peculiar institution;' it not being speak of its decaying situation, except in the allegory.-Nat. Standard.

The father and mother of a child at St. Louis, lacked their child in a room, went to meeting, and when they returned, found that their child had been tarn, to death. Parents should not leave their children alone.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND

The True Spirit.

From the Herald of Freedom.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1843.

SELECTIONS.

them, came to the very barn, into which they had then adder were sunning thenselves; and the squirrel overheard rustling the leaves as he sprang on the cracking boughs; the smoke curled steadily up from the brush-fires; long silvery lines of gossamer floated on the air; and the tilting leaves twirled circling down upon our path. The air and scene unloosed our tongues and hearts; and, as we passed along, with the swinging trot of the Kentucky horses, we talked with the openness of old friends. Slavery, of course, was one of the topics; and I found on this occasion, as I invariably have, that a Southern man could unbesitatingly say a hundred things of the evils of this relation, which many a Northern man would blush and stammer over, and apologize for, and explain about. Amongst other things the Judge said: 'Young B. of Boston, was here somewhile ago, and sought to ingratiate himself with me, by speaking of slavery as favorable to freemindedness in the masters. Shame on such sysophants! cried he, rising in his stirrups as he spoke, and dashing with his whip a burr from a chestnut tree, beneath which we were passing, as if in uncontrollable impatience. 'Shame on the sycophants!' The conversation of this spirited woman gave trains of some Homer.'

The conversation of this spirited woman gave trains of some Homer.'

The conversation of this spirited woman gave trains of stray barn, which I will briefly state, for when we are sick at heart with this accidence. Shame on the sycophants!' the benefit of those dull folks, who are to large to should be benefit of those dull folks, who are to large to should be benefit of those dull folks, who are to large to the benefit of those dull folks, who are to large to should be benefit of those dull folks, who are to large to should be should b tree, beneath which we were passing, as if in uncontrollable impatience. Shame on the sycophants! The conversation of this spirited woman gave rise to some thoughts, which I will briefly state, for when we are sick at heart with this social cancer, to the benefit of those dull folks, who are too lazy to

been my guest, I would have horse-whipped him for a mean-spirited fool, as he was.'

I shall not soon forget that day;—the quiet luxury and yet simplicity of the style of living; the frank courtesy, the confident, self-respecting and respectful, bold and gay air of the men; the somewhat haughty, yet gentle and easy manner of the women, above all, the overflowing affection tensor of carbon self-respections. above all, the overflowing affectionateness of each other, and the hospitality, without a reserve or an hffort, to me, a stranger. But, on this point, I cannot dwell :- I wish to relate what was told me in

over the estate.

'It all looks bright, and peaceful and happy, does it not?' said she, as standing on a little knoll andor a group of hickory trees, she pointed over the wide fields to the family manson and the cluster of slave bitts, at whose doors the children, in swarms, were playing, with the noisy glee of the African. 'But,' she continued, after a gloomy pause, 'to us, who know what slavery is, this peace is the green corruption of a stagnant pool—the peace of death. Oh! worse, far worse! It is the yawning grave of humanity. Do you see that spreading beech yonder, just on the edge of the hemp-field, where the ditch truns? It was there that my brother Frank received the blow on the forehead, of which you observed, perhaps, the scar. I will tell you about it. It was his duty at that time to keep the nightly watch. For you know, said she, turning to me with a smile of bitter irony, 'that we have to be guardians to these poor friends, who love us so as never to leave us. Well. Frank kept the nightly watch. Armed to the bitter fromy, that we have to be guardians to these poor friends, who love us so as never to leave us. Well, Frank kept the nightly watch. Armed to the teeth, with a dark lantern, he passed once or twice, or oftener, round the plantation. One stormy night, some two years since, he had reached that spot, when suddenly he heard a crackling sound through the hemp stalks. He cloaked his lantern, drew a pistol, and stepped behind the tree. In a moment, a man, with stealthy tread, approached the ditch, which is the boundary of the farm on that side. Frank fashes the light upon him. It was his own favorite slave, Ned;—of the same age with himself—almost a foster brother, for his mother was Frank's nurse; his fellow-rambler in the woods, his play-fellow through early years. Hunting, fishing, swimming, nutting, taming horses, every sport had been shraced by them. Frank loved that man, and Ned, I believe in my heart, loved him. He was high-spirited and manly, though a negro; strong, boid, and somewhat passionate; and, as we found out afterwards, had been struck that day by the overseer. It was a dreadful meeting. 'Ned,' said my brother. he almost killed my brother—'Master Frank! God knows I would die for you, but I forewarn you I will not be taken. That wretch shall never lay his hand on me again. Let me pass, I beseech you! let me pass.' Frank stood firm. Again Ned besought hin in vain. He then turned to leap aside. Frank cried, 'Beware! I shall fire;' and quick as thought Ned struck him a stunning blow. He fell utterly insensible. And what did that man do! Did he leap the ditch and fly? No! he took my bleeding brother on his shoulders; he carried him to the nearest slave hut; roused the inmates; set him erect by the door; and then, and not till then, made his escape. Time enough elapsed before Frank could come to himself, and be carried to the house, and my father waked, for Ned to get clear off; the darkness, too, and the storm favored him. He was gone. And I do believe we were all told.

river, and so I have come back to you, master.' My father did not have him punished, but ordered him to be bound with ropes and left in an empty room. The day passed,—two or three days, indeed,—and Ned was still bound. Meanwhile, the overseer threatened him with being sent down the river. You know what that means, don't you? It means to sweat and starve, and die by inches in the sugarfields of Louisiana. Ned caught the alarm. By connivance of some one he got a knife; and, when all was still, cut his ropes, and cautiously made his way out of the house. It was a stormy night—his tracks were plain; but he could not help it. He ran to the neighboring plantation yonder, where his

The pursuers, however, were deceived by the tracks, which were half buried up, and chilled and blinded From the Liberty Bell.

A Day in Kentucky.

A tap with a riding-whip on the door roused me from my book, and, opening it, I saw before me an elderly man of some sixty years, tall in stature, erect as an Indian, with a cheek where the brown and red were blended in perfect health, and whose long white hair floated over his shoulders.

'Allow me,' said he, with an air of sweeping and graceful courtesy,' to announce myself as John Kemp. I heard from my friend S. that you were here; and propose to you to take a ride to my farm. The morning is glorious; the horses at the door; the road good; my boy will bring your portmanteau; the ladies will be glad to see you; my sons are noble fellows; I promise you a pleasant time; and will take no refusal.' And, shaking me by the hand, with a worm vet dignified welcome, he seated himself till I should be ready.

The morning was glorious, as he said; bright and soft as October everywhere is, in the Western valley. A blue haze hung round the horizon; the woods were glowing with golden and crimson; on sandy slopes the frost still glittered on the grass; the birds, with chirping notes of song and twinkling wings, flew in and out of the bushes; the lizard and the adder were sunning themselves; and the squirred overheard rustling the leaves as he sprang on the

force this nauseous flattery down our throats, as you would give opium to a dying man. If he had not been my guest, I would have horse-whipped him for a mean-spirited fool, as he was.'

""" crack a nut and pick out the kernel.

""" All slaveholders are not insensible to the great outrages daily committed by slavery upon justice and affection, nor indifferent to the welfare of those whom they know to be brethren. There are pure-hearted men and women at the South, deserving our respect, our sympathy, counsel, aid and prayers. respect, our sympathy, counsel, and and prayers.

2. If a northern man relishes contempt and insult, he can find it, in any quantity and intensity, by professing to be an admirer of their 'peculiar domestic institutions' at the South. Southerners rarely believe such professions, and are apt to think him who makes them a hypocrite, or, if they suppose him supers a degrape him for a mean spirited. on, by one of the daughters, as we walked pose him sincere, to despise him for a mean spirited,

upid booby.
3. If, even under slavery, the African race exhibits such heroic and lovely traits, would they not be noble men, if bound to their white fellow-freemen by the triple bond of gratitude, and mutual confi-

passionate; and, as we found out afterwards, had been struck that day by the overseer. It was a dreadful meeting. 'Ned,' said my brother, turn back! I cannot in honor let you go. I am my father's watchman. You pass that ditch only over my body. Come! turn back. You know I am your friend. We all are your friends.' 'Master Frank,' answered the noble fellow—for he was so, though he almost killed my brother—'Master Frank! God knows I would die for you but I foreward you I will a proposition seemingly of so violent a character.—

and my father waked, for Ned to get clear off; the darkness, too, and the storm favored hm. He was gone. And I do believe we were all glad. Frank never blamed him. How could he? In the same case, would he not have done the same? Well, two months passed away, when, early one morning, the overseer found Ned asleep under some bushes, and brought him to the house. I will tell you where he had been afterwards; but see the cunning of the creature; a cunning and deceit that we sow in all slaves, and therefore ought to reap. He knelt tomy father, and said, 'Pardon, master! pardon! I have tried free bread, and it is not good. No friends for the poor slave among the free white folks, over the river, and so I have come back to you, master.' My father did not have him punished, but ordered him

tracks were plain; but he could not help it. He ran to the neighboring plantation yonder, where his wife lived, and gave his peculiar whistle under her window. She was awake, and head him. Poor soul! I dare say she had hardly slept, from anxiety, for the two months after he ran away. She raised the window. 'Jump down!' whispered Ned. Jump down, just as you are. Wait not a second.' She jumpoc; and, catching her in his arms, they secaned

jumped; and, catching her in his arms, they escaped togeher,
Next morning, pursuit was made from both plantations; not that my father wished Ned to be taken, but our neighbor was not willing to lose the woman, who was a house servant, and very valuable.

The S. Carolina House of Representatives has unanimously passed resolutions, nominating the Hon.
J. C. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency, subject to a decision of a National Convention, callman, who was a house servant, and very valuable.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

The National Standard declines discussion of the right of free speech, as asserted by the Herald of Freedom, and exercised by some of the intrepid abolitionists, and for asserting which Thomas Parnell Reach is now immured in the stone prison at Newburyport. The Standard is its own judge, as to the propriety and expediency of such a discussion on its own part, though I would suggest to the editor, whether, after having expressed an opinion, she can, with entire consistency, decline sustaining it with her reasons. I feel embarrassed, and think the anti-slavery movement is so, to some extent, by having I upon this measure of free speech, the burden of Lydia Maria Child's unfavorable opinion. There is no little authority attached to her name among abolitionists. I know it is not without weight on my own mind. Her opinion is against us—and where the has an opinion. I fair she assa-spas assa-spas. Though I am ready to say I had rather meet any reasons I can conjecture she could give, than her mere opinion alone. To that I have no opinion of any weight to offset, and I know not how to put reasons against opinion. If she would undertake the argument, I think she would convince her own upright and brave only in the dectrine that others are to regulate our right of speech, and not we ownselves, is easier our right of speech, and not we ownselves, is easier our right of speech, and not we ownselves, is easier of the same and the none who strays into the anti-slavery fold; but the cords of sect are too strong for the mass. I have lectured several times, and had good meetings. An account of the last follows: alone. To that I have no opinion of any weight to offset, and I know not how to put reasons against opinion. If she would undertake the argument, I think she would convince her own upright and brave mind, that she is in the wrong, before she was through. The doctrine that others are to regulate our right of speech, and not we ownelves, is easier what the interface of the proper's to unance than

espect to grey usage, and mossy prescription.

I complain frankly of the Standard, that it has not aken its usual unshackled course with this question. taken its usual unshackled course with this question. And I make the same complaint, to some extent, of the Liberator. The free speech question has not been met in pioneer style, by either of these papers. It has had to be sustained by the feeble, provincial effort of the barefooted Herald of Freedom. I know it is a desperate position we are taking. I am afraid to take it. I am afraid to look at the probable results of its adoption. But I could not dodge it, and was unable to gainsay its correctness or its profound wisdom.

supported by a single anti-slavery principle or rea-son. The freest of us are not yet delivered from all

Perhaps our dear editorial friends have forborne Perhaps our dear cultonal friends have holdened to take strong ground against us, from tenderness towards good faith and devotion, though they see it mistaken in its movements. They need not—although I have been induced, I confess, partly by that, and partly by deference to their better judgment, to delay finding the fault with them, I otherwise should, for not noticing the movement in question. hould, for not noticing the movement in question

Let not the enemy, however, flatter himself, that any difference of opinion on this or any other possi-ple question of measures, alienates, or tends to abate binding together the three old organized presses. I know they cherish unabated confidence in the integrity and fastness of the Herald of Freedom. I do in the Liberator's and Standard's and their invaluable editors. This, I feel it gratuitous and needless to say—only I see some strayed abolitionists are indulging the mistake, that we are growing distrustful of each other. It is a vain mistake. Difference of position—difference of latitude—variety of temperament and of opportunity—will give diversity of opinion and of conduct to these presses. But they have but one heart, and one purpose.

In mown to allude to slavery, except, perhaps, on Fast ingular them and then, merely in a business way, and, of course, from this and other causes, to be regarded as a deadly enemy to the slave and his advocates, I was not in the best mood to gratify his vanity by any submissive signs. Shortly, I saw coming up the isle, one, who, from his bearing, it was not difficult to identify as his Grace.

He treads as if, some solemn music near, His measured steps were governed by his ear; And seems to say—Ye meaner fewls, give place,

From the Buffalo Journal.

From the Voice of Freedom.

In the last African Repository are statements concerning the condition of Liberia, evidently designed to give the impression that every thing is going on prosperously in the colony. A letter from J. J. Roberts, the acting Governor, says:

'The general condition of things in the colony is

submitted to, in 'deferential homage' to usage, than A Church Mob, with the Minister at the

On Monday evening, I went to Phipsburg, by in On Monday evening, I went to Phipsburg, by invitation, six miles below on the Kennebec, to attend a meeting at the Congregational church; an appointment having been given out for me on Sunday. I was kindly received and entertained by James Bowker, a sterling friend of the cause, and a staunch member of the church aforesaid. At the hour for assembling, I proceeded, in company with Iriend B. and family, to the meeting-house, stopping a moment at the minister's house, Rev. Mr. Loring, to obtain an interview before the meeting. But, as he was not in, we went to the meeting-house. On entering it, I found but few had assembled, excepting a number of boys in the gallery, who appeared entering it, I found but few had assembled, exceptlng a number of boys in the gallery, who appeared
to be 'bent on mischief,' and running to and fro in
great confusion; and also, several boys and girls of
'larger growth,' by the aid of several instruments,
performing one of their noisiest 'saba-day' anthems,
Being a stranger, the aspect of things was not the
most congenial or pacific. The singing grew louder, and the boys more rampant. By the manner in
which my friend had spoken of the minister, I supposed he would expect a large share of attention. posed he would expect a large share of attention, and assume the dictator in regard to the nature of my subject,—the manner of presenting it, &c., after the most approved method of Parson Cook's brothble question of measures, alienates, or tends to abate in the least, the strong confidence and attachment binding together the three old organized presses. I know they cherish unabated confidence in the integrity and fastness of the Herald of Freedom. I do in the Liberator's and Standard's and their invaluable collines. This I feel it gratuitous and needless to adadly enemy to the slave and his advocates, I

His measured steps were governed by his ear; And seems to say—Ye meaner fowls, give place, I am all splonder, dignity and grace! As I approached to be introduced, he assumed a

The Slave Question in Congress.

Among the exciting questions that will come before the present Congress, will be the annexation of Texas to the Union, and the subject of slavery generally. The discussion of this last subject can be no longer staved off. It will come up in so many relations, that it must be considered. The southern members will themselves bring it prominently forward. An intense feeling has been excited among all classes South of the Potomac, by the late slave case at Boston. By the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Prigg, it will be remembered that State laws, prescribing the process to be pursued by owners of fugitive slaves for the recovery of their property, were declared to be virtually null—the law of Congress of '93 overruling all State enactments. By that law, a slave-owner was allowed to seize the fugitive wherever found; but it made no provision for the detention of the slave so that if the owner was not strong enough. all State enactments. By that law, a slave-owner was allowed to seize the fugitive wherever found; but it made no provision for the detention of the slave, so that if the owner was not strong enough to hold him, no officer could be compelled to assist. This was precisely the case in Boston. Gray the alledged owner, seized Latimer; but neither the sheriff, nor any other officer being bound to aid in detaining the slave, the latter went free. To supply this deficiency in the law, the South will ask for additional enactments, and this will perforce open the whole subject.

The excitement at the South, fervent as it is, is almost equalled by a directly opposite feeling in Massachusetts. Petitions are in circulation in every town in that State, and wilk, of course, receive an immense number of signatures, praying Congress to pass such laws, and to propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as shall forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connection with slavery. How this is to be done, we do not clearly comprehend.

We have given, of late, more prominence to this subject than is our wont; because, in all its bearings, it is the most important that can be agitated; and the storm which has so long been apprehended, is rapidly approaching. The question should be met as becomes calm, considerate men. that command of the Saviour, 'Cast not ye your pearls before swine.' I went on with my remarks, beginning by an account, in-extense of my interview with their minister. The din was increased by a new outburst, evidently intended to testify their pleasure at the judicious course of their priest. Those above threw down the benches, and those below stamped, composedly, with their 'hind' feet. I low stamped, composedly, with their 'hind' feet. I administered some sharp rebukes to the disturbers en-fassent, to which they would listen, and then re-sume, with interest, for their resting spell, interspers

The general condition of things in the colony is same, with interest, for their resting spell, interspersas prosperous as ever, particularly at this season of the year. The general health of the people continues good. We are still in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace. The natives all around us continue friendly—peace and harmony among the colonists are pretty generally restored. Our merchants are making great preparations to prosecute their trade along the coast the coming season. They are expecting an abundant harvest of palm oil. The rice crops are also encouraging.

In this part of the resting spell, interspersing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy for the defenders of our glorious Union and the church to produce, when occasion requires; not forgetting to bring to their aid a brother cur, who was too polite to disturb the meeting unless abused for the purpose, when he would evince that he was no dumb dog that could not bark.'

In this part of the resting spell, interspersing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy ing the defenders of our glorious Union and the church to produce, when occasion requires; not forgetting to bring the whole with those congenial sounds, so easy in the defenders of our glorious Union and the church to produce, when occasion requires; not for the defenders of our glorious Union and the chu

expecting an abundant harvest of palm oil. The rice crops are also encouraging.

In this part of the colony, agriculture is increasing wonderfully; though we have had but few importations from abroad, our supply of potatoes, cassades, plantains, &c. have not been limited.

'Prosperous as ever.' This may be a safe assertion, and not prove the colony to be very prosperous either. But the intention is, no doubt, to induce the belief that it is, and has, all along, been in a state of prosperity. It is one of those convenient sentences which, without absolutely stating a false-hood, can yet convey one to the reader's mind.

The statement about the 'preparations' and expectations of 'our merchants,' reminds me of a remark made by a friend of mine, who is as familiar, perhaps, as any other man, with the whole history of the colonization scheme, with its defusive promises, and lame fulfilments, its liberal anticipations, and scanty realizations. 'The prosperity of Liberia,' said he, commenting on some of these golden expectations announced in some Colonization document, 'is all in the subjunctive mood and future tenes.'

The Liberia Herald speaks of depredations commenced a scene that would have produced instant silence; but he safe would have produc The Liberia Herald speaks of depredations committed in the flown by wild animals, and the editor adds: 'Unless we he up and doing, and clear away the forest that is evidently encroaching upon as, and beas abundantly adapted to vindicate their supremacy and upon are the ligher animals will be in danger.' [How prospetation of the light of the disturbance where it belonged. A person,

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer. WHOLE NO. 627.

AGENTS.

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath.
NEW-HANPSHIRE.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—Wilam Wilbur, Doper;—Leonard Chase, Milford.
Vermost.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland.
Robinson, North Perrisburg.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Mores Emery, West Newbury;—

Massachusetts.—Moses Emery, WestNewbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton; J. Church, Springfield;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester; John Levy, Loveli;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester; and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River; Isanc Austin, Nantucket;—Elins Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertonen;—A Bearse, Centravelle;—Israel Peikins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunton;—B. Freeman, Everster; R. F. Walleut, Dennis —George O. Harmon, Havershill;—Joseph Brown, Audaver;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

[ For a continuation of this list, see the last page

to me unknown, mounted a pew, and excusing the mob, charged the whole proceeding upon their miserable priest, in a strain of noble independence; but his worship had probably evaborated with his helpmett, in this smoke of his own raising. Satisfied that I had made a very moving speech, I moved off, leaving them to decide among themselves more than the ing them to decide among themselves upon the au-thors of the disturbance. The whole was a most

ing them to decide among themserves upon the authors of the disturbance. The whole was a most disgraceful proceeding, and must reflect lasting infamy upon its abettors. Mr. B. stopped at the minister's house on the way back, intending to give him a merited rebuke, but he was not in.

I am told that the former minister here, Mr. Boynton, was a thorough friend to the slave, but was ousted for his fidelity, at the dictum of several proslavery priests, with whom he was associated; and that this man's chief qualification is his readiness to commit the keeping of his soul and conscience to the parish committee. I could tell a story of their treatment of a certain colorad man, when they take their chief men, but I forhear for the present. This is the fourth time in three months I have met with kindred treatment from Congregational ministers; and this is a specimen of ministerial third party in Maine. Maine.

Yours for the truth, E. SMITH.

Mr. Remond in Kingston.

Mr. EDITOR: The friends of freedom and humani ty here, have recently been cheered and enlightened by the presence of this distinguished individual, and his advocacy of the cause which he has esponsed. his advocacy of the cause which he has esponsed. And it is believed that the labors of no one have been crowned with greater auccess in this part of the vineyard, since the commencement of the enterprise. We shall not even attempt a description of the surpassing ability with which his appeals to reason, conscience, sympathy, and all the better feelings of our nature, were made. And we believe, moreover, that no advocate of the cause is more successful in removing the contemptible prejudice.

moreover, that no advocate of the cause is more successful in removing the contemptible prejudice which exists, to a great degree, in all parts of the country, especially in the so-called free States.

But, notwithstanding a large proportion of our citizens were deeply interested, both with our friend and the cause he advocates, there were those found who were so lost in the fog of political expediency, and the still denser for of irrorance, and prejudice. and the still denser fog of ignorance and prejudice, as not only to withhold their influence, but to ex-press wonder that any individuals were glad of the opportunity to receive, to their homes and their sym-pathies, one whose complexion was a shade darker than their own; although his moral and intellectual than their own; although his moral and interlectual attainments would do honor to the most worthy of those who indulge in this miserable feeling. Such persons, though they may have imbibed the strange notion that they are themselves men, are yet entirenotion that they are themselves men, are yet entire-ly ignorant of those qualities which constitute the true man. And while we feel pity for such stupidi-ty and blindness, we deem it the duty of all true-hearted abolitionists to expose and condemn it.

The three lectures, which were very fully attended, were delivered in the Baptist church, which ded, were delivered in the Baptist church, which was promptly opened for the purpose; and it was particularly gratifying to witness the cordiality and kindness of Rev. Messrs. Keely and Peckham, (the Baptist and Orthodox clergymen here,) whose attention and interest bore witness of the benevolence and humanity which should characterize all

lence and humanity which should characterize au-ministers of the gospel.

The labors of our friend of the cause of humani-ty in this place, have awakened an interest in many hearts which before were unaffected by the suffer-ings of their fellow-men, or by the off-repeated ag-gressions of southern slave-drivers upon the rights and interests of the people of the North. And and interests of the people of the North. And we nently qualified, not only to awaken attention on this subject, but also to do away that wicked and foolish prejudice which has been almost universal against that class of Americans called Africans. C.

Kingston, Dec. 21, 1842

A large meeting of the citizens of Braintree, opposed to the course taken by the public officers of Massachusetts, relative to George Latiner, was held at the Town House, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20th. Dea. Eliphaz Thayer was chosen President, John M. Spear and Dr. George Newcomb, Vice-Presidents, and John Hollis, 2d, was appointed Secretary. An appropriate prayer was offered by Dr. R. S. Storrs. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Charles M. Ellis, Esq., of Boston, John M. Spear of Weymouth, and Jacob Allen of Braintree; after which, the following resolutions were offered by David Thayer, and unanimously adopted: David Thayer, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That it is the natural right of every human being to escape from slavery; and that who-ever can accomplish such an escape into a territory where slavery does not exist by law, is entitled to all the privileges, and should receive all the protec-tion the laws extend to any of the inhabitants thereof; and that no one can assist, directly or indirectly, in the capture, detention, or return of such fugitive from oppression, without being guilty of a flagrant violation of his duty to God and his fellow-man.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that while the people of the free States have no right to inter-fere with slavery within the limits of the slavehold-ing States, respectively, that their own soil is, and ought to be, in the truest and proudest sense, to all their citizens, to all who tread thereon, or breathe their air, the land of freedom. Resolved, That if the South wants slavery, she

shall have it to herself, and by herself—that we will have nothing to do with it—our hands shall be Resolved, That the compact of the northern States

with the southern, to deliver up the flying fugi-tive who seeks shelter and refuge among us from the horrible slave prison, is a covenant with death, which denies all inherent human rights, declares the law of God null and void, tramples his govern-ment, his rights, and his sovereignty, in the dust. Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be

published in the Quincy Patriot, Boston Liberator, and Emancipator and Free American. ELIPHAZ THAYER, Pres.

JOHN HOLLIS, 2d, Sec.

Women's Anti-Slavery Conference. Науквиць, Dec. 26, 1842.

The Women's Anti-Slavery Conference of Essex North, held a quarterly meeting in Haverhill, Dec. 22d, at the house of Mrs. Francis Butters. For some reason, unknown to us, notice of the meeting was not given in the Liberator. This omission, and unfavorable weather and travelling, prevented many being present who have been in the habit of attending our meetings.

ing our meetings.

The Conference was opened with reading the 73d

The Conference was opened with reading the 73d Psalm, by Mrs. Parker. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Finney. Miss Sarah Ann Dow was chosen President, and Mrs. Nathan Webster Secretary.

Mrs. John Parker, Rev. Mrs. Finney, Mrs John P. Montgomery, Mrs. Elisha Hutchinson, Mrs. Alfred Gage, Mrs. Nathan Webster, on the business committee, reported the following resolutions, which, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our first duty is gratitude to God for his protection, and the measure of success with

for his protection, and the measure of success with which he has seen fit to crown our efforts in the anti-slavery cause, and that we look to him for sup-port and direction in all our future operations. Resolved, That the efforts of slaveholders to re-

cover fugitives from oppression, or in any way to defeat the purposes and plans of the friends of free-dom at the North, only tend to enlighten the public mind to the enormities of the great evil of slavery and thus, instead of retarding, help onward the

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GENERAL.

lved, That in view of the fact that the capital of Massachusetts has become a slave market, and the walls of Leverett-street jail have recently been desecrated to prevent a trembling slave from being successful in an effort to secure his liberty, we cal on all friends of liberty to speak out on the subject of slavery; let your voices be heard from Maine to

To those not informed, if there be any, we beseech you to read and meditate on the precepts of our Saviour. Mothers in Massachusetts, we call our Saviour. Mothers in Adassachusetts, we can on you to a wake to a sense of our condition. To all who helped to bring forth the top-stone of the monument on Bunker Hill, and shouted, 'Grace unto it,' while Boston was bunting-ground for the slaveholder, and its citizens high in office stoop to do the bidding of a Virginian man-stealer, we call on you to come and help make your country what you are so proud to declare it, a land of liberty.

you are so proud to declare it, a land of liberty.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with Mr.

Beach and his afflicted family, on account of his imprisonment; we pray that the grace of God may sustain him, and the consideration that he is suffering for the poor and oppressed, may enable him to en-dure with patience and cheerfulness whatever may be laid upon him, remembering that he is not to 'fear them that kill the body, and afterward have no more that they can do.'

Resolved, That we are grieved that the tone of feeling in Essex county is such, that any man can maintain a standing with an ecclesiastical body who can rejoice that Mr. Beach is in prison, and, without a blush, make such declaration, as one, in the form of a man, did, at the late meeting of the Essex North County Conference of orthodox Congregational churches, and added that he hoped that he (Mr. Reach) would have to remain there some time.

eas, it is stated that four preachers in Essex vinereas, it is stated that four preachers in Essex constry at a adjourned meeting in Mest Newbury, touching the subject of slavery, refused to vote for the resolution to exclude slaveholders from their communion; and as 'the priests' lips should keep knowledge, and the people should seek the law at their mouths,' therefore,

Resolved, That we inquire of those four professed disciples of the mean and levely Lemman.

disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus, who came to preach the gospel to the poor, to preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to those that are bound, and who commanded his disciples, saying, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' does this golden rule apply to your and our treatment of our colored brethren, or would you wear the slave's chains, and be bereft of your hu-

Voted. That the collection which was taken up. remain in the treasury until the next meeting.

Voted, That a report of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Liberator for publication.

Voted to adjourn, to meet in May next.

Rev. Mr. Finney was then announced, and, after delivering a very appropriate address, closed with prayer.

MATILDA G. WEBSTER, See.

#### The Preston Correspondence.

I regret that E. Q. should have endorsed the assertion of the Massachusetts Spy, that the Preston correspondence proves that our Senators were not silent listeners to the threat alleged to have been uttered by Col. Preston. The admission of the trut

of that assertion was not lawyer-like at all.

The fact is that Gov. Davis made upan issue with
the abolitionists, upon the plea that Mr. Preston
never uttered the alleged threat. After having his attention particularly called to the proof furnished by Col. Preston's letter of the utterance of the threat, and after reading the letter for the first time in two years, he chose to put in a new plea; viz: that he This plea proves nothing more than any other plea of not guilty does. It merely attempts to change the issue after one defeat. He says he has no recollection of the remarks of Mr Preston, and must have been absent or otherwise engaged at the time. This only proves that he infers that he must have been absent, from the fact that he that he must have been absent, from the fact that he does not remember having been present. This is a very negative sort of testimony, at best, and in this case it is made very weak by an occurrence which ought to have admonished him to be very careful as to what he asserted on the strength of his recollec-

ion.
This plea however has been put in, and a new trial I suppose must be allowed upon it. If special pleading were not abolished, I should demur to the plea. The resolution adopted by the young men's Contion certainly did not charge Messrs. Davis sure I do not know of whom the Spy is speaking, when it refers to 'the charge so confidently made and so generally believed,' that they listened in silence to the utterance of the threat.

An explanation from the Spy upon that subject is very desirable, and also an explanation of the manadence came into the

Extract of a Letter from Wilmington, Ohio.

'About a month since, I was called up about dinight, and requested to convey a load of slaves midnight, and requ As I had no team, I sent them back to Dea. Webster's, and they were taken to Oberlin. In the morning, the owners came from the West, and in quired of the deacon if he had seen any slaves lately. 'Yes, a load went away last night.' Which way did they come from?' 'They came from the East here.' 'How devilish crooked they go;' and the fools started West again as fast as their jaded has constituted by the started when they were the started the started when they were they were the started when they were they were the started when they were the started when they were they were the started when they were they were the started when they were they were the started when the started when they were the started when the started whe horses could carry them. To abbreviate the story, the owner went around to Oberlin, and ascertained in what house the slaves were. He went into the house in the morning, before the slaves were up, and said to the gentleman occupying it, 'Show me the slaves you have here.' The gentleman took him by the collar—'I will show you the door—forward, march,' and landed him in the street.'

## SELECTIONS.

More Bowing to Slavery.

Governor Bouck, of New-York, in his late Message, thus gives in to the claims of the South, and thus identifies 'the democratic party' still more with sla-

While we are thus careful to watch and defend our own rights, we are bound honestly and faithful ly to discharge our obligations to the general gov-ernment, and to the several States with whom we are associated. By the compact under which the Union exists, the States have made themselves a name among the nations of the earth: they have reared a bulwark for the defence of free institutions, and secured to the people advantages of the highest value, which could not have been maintained by separate and rival States. As we cherish the Union, we ought carefully to abstain from all encroachment e legitimate powers of the general govern ment, and scrupulously fulfil our obligations to the other States. So long as we remain in, and rear consideration of our honor and good faith to vie to others what we demand for ourselves, an honest fulfilment of the compact by which for many pur-

poses we are made one people.

I have been led to this course of remark from the tendency which has been noticed to strengthen the national arm at the expense of the several States, and from finding upon our statute books laws which have been adjudged to stand in conflict with our obligations to the other States. I allude to our laws rela ting to 'persons held to service or labor' in other ho may escape into this. The federal Constitution has provided that they shall not, 'in cons quence of any law or regulation' of the State to which they may escape, 'be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. In 1893, Congress passed a law prescribing the manner in which the surrender should be made, and forbidding all persons, under a heavy penalty, from interfering with the claimant. Our claimant in the assertion of his right. The principle upon which these laws are based has been pronounced unconstitutional by our own Supreme Court, and by the Supreme Court of the United States.— That high tribunal made a decision at its last January term, which goes the whole length of declaring our laws repugnant to the Constitution, and conse-quently void. After the question has been thus set-tled in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, submit whether these laws ought any longer to have a place upon the statute book. It does not become

Resolved, That the women of this Conference put | us as a member of the confederacy to hold a language to our sister States which the common arbiter between us has declared to be repugnant to the na-

tional compact.
I will not discuss the question of slavery. The abstract right to hold ny man in bondage is a ques-tion upon which in this State there is no diversity of opinion. We have happily relieved ourselves from the evil of slavery. But we have no right to inter-fere with that institution as it exists in other States. We have virtually agreed that it shall not be done, and until we are prepared to break up the national compact, and take the hazard of a civil war, our obligations to the other States should be faithfully dis-

person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. At the last session of the Legislance accounter treaduling was adouted by the lature, a concurrent resolution was adopted by two Houses, declaring 'that in the opinion of this Legislature, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is a crime within the meaning of the second section of the fourth arti-cle of the Constitution of the United States.' I deem it proper to say, that this resolution fully accords with my own judgment. Although such an act may not be forbidden by our laws, the stealing of a slave Although such an act may has been declared to be a crime in other States; and if a transgressor of their criminal laws flee within our jurisdiction, we are bound by compact not to

'be delivered up.'

In stating thus frankly the opinions which I entertain upon this delicate and important subject, I am aware that I may incur the censure of some, whose good opinion I should be glad to preserve. But I their private opinions, will not attribute my course gations of good faith towards our stster States.

## From he Herkimer Journal.

Abby Kelley.

This true and eloquent friend of freedom, who we mentioned in our last as lecturing at Little Falls, continued her labors at that place throughout the whole of last week. We attended several of her southern slavery and its northern abettors with sur- tate assing fidelity; and if the audience were someimes startled at her vivid and appalling tines, it was not because her pictures were over-colored, but rather because few of the spectators had of the dragon monster, SLAVERY.

It was the wish of the lecturer that any person who desired to do so, should have free opportunity to controvert any of her positions on the spot. Accordingly, several citizens proposed to themseives at times, the task of refutation; but we believe they generally found their full match, if not a leetle more, few as we are, to work out such grand redemption, is in the ready tact, the righteous cause, and the logi- the guarantee of its success. Our very weakness is cal reasoning of the lady. She is, indeed, a most remarkable woman. The land has seen few like

oined by Stephen S. Foster of New-Hampshire, a very able coadjutor in the anti-slavery enterprise. He addressed the audiences at some length on Fri-day and Saturday evenings, and on Sunday. His sentiments respecting the natural equality of men, the oppressive distinctions in society, the outward forms of religious worship, &c., &c., are, we pre-sume, mostly new in this community; yet we think he fully sustained most of his doctrines, and demonhe fully sustained most of his doctrines, and demon- | The strated their entire reasonableness and truth. | Nev2 | By ertheless, some were offended with brother Foster's views, and marched out of the house with great in- Of the great elder time! lignation! (We like that a great deal better than dignation: (We like that a great deal better than hissing like a goose, or hooting down the speaker, as the manner of some is. Yet leaving the house quietly, so as to disturb nobody, is preferable to either; and making up your mind to stay in all cases and hear the speaker through, so as to be able to judge intelligently and fairly, is the best of

On Sunday evening, a large audience being in ttendauce, Mr. Foster exhibited some elegant nion with those of the South, whose pastors and members are alike partakers in the abominations of slavery. Miss Kelley also dealt some hard blows at the church, which she openly charges with being, warks of slavery. not, the candid public will find sufficiently apparent

Salisbury and Oppenheim, and will lecture again at Little Falls on Friday evening.

From the Methodist Reformer Pro-Slavery.

ry, means for slavery. So much for the definition of

But it is said to be unkind to attach this name to men at the North, who inwardly hate slavery. Most of us at the North would be glad to have the slave emancipated immediately—then, 'how can we be

A person's sentiments and actions are two things. A person may desire to see a good object accom-plished, and still never touch it himself with the

weight of his finger. How, then, is he for it?

Or a person may desire the accomplishment of two objects, the accomplishment of one of which may seem to be opposed to the other, and when the two objects are clearly placed before the mind, the by his suffering theirs might be relieved. It sounds person is for the thing in favor of which he acts, ludicrous, to be sure, to say that there is suffering in and against the other. As, for instance, a great church, a pure church, a fine salary, and a faithful discharge of duty are objects desirable, and all of exceptions, comprising souls too poble to head, or which are not always attainable. But, when one consents to preach so as to such in shearers, and man, at the expense of his conscience, he may justly be prudence, of purse-proud insolence, small conventions aid to be for his salary. Or, when a minister, in ism, or tyrannical assumption, are too few to affect said to be for his salary. Or, when a minister, is the general rule, that whoever makes merit, and not the general rule, that whoever makes merit, and not the general rule, that whoever makes merit, and not condition or complexion his standard of good society,

be glad to rid themselves of fellowship with slavery, if they could do it without losing members and wealth.

The consciousness of having made every post Therefore we are for that which we choose. If we sible effort to remove the grinding pressure which refer a slaveholding church, we are plainly for slavery, and are pro-slavery in religion. Every condemns a whole race to misery and slavery—the Christian at the North could, in one moment, dissolve his ecclesiastical connection with slavery, were there not 'other interests' that lay near his heart—interests which he is more in favor of, than he

s opposed to slavery.

Northern politicians would be glad to see slave-Northern politicians would be gind to see state y abolished within the jurisdiction of the U. States — but how much do they desire it? Not so much as they do the attainment of other objects. Not so much as they do the furtherance of party ends. And this satisfaction may well medicine deeper wounds and this satisfaction may well medicine deeper wounds.

The Saviour teaches the doctrine of non-neutraliy united, that to despise them is to despise him! Nor is this doctrine, and the code of morals which he has propagated, less intimately connected with his person. Professed attachment to his person can never attone for a disrespect to his precepts. If we are for him, we are likewise for his revealed will, ess attachment to religion, reverence it—intend, at some convenient season, to act in view of its claims -but live in their sins without the profession, much ess the practice of it? And ministers of the gospel never have the modesty to tell them they are on the Lord's side. They never tell such, that

they are for Christ.

The 'pro and con' of a person's position is to be determined, therefore, from his acts, not from his abstract wishes, or unpractised opinions.

THELIBERATOR

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1843.

IF A REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN LIBERTY AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY IS ESSENTIAL TO THE ABOLITION OF THE ONE, AND THE PRESERVA-TION OF THE OTHER. IT

TF For interesting letters from our Washington Correspondent, (D. L. CHILD,) see next page.

We rejoice to announce, that Mr. Garriso pes to resume his editorial labors next week.

The Annual Meeting.

It has always been our wont to think at every as nual meeting that a most important crisis of our en terprise had arrived. We were in the right. The PRESENT IS far the most important hour. Now is the only accepted time ;- and every hour of the past has been, in its turn, that crisis hour. Let us make amends for past sins of omission by putting into th passing season all the energy, the caution, the vigilance, the intensity of exertion which, put forth at every hour, cannot fail to make it an era. Never can the interchange of our warmest sympathies, our mos strenuous resolves, our coolest counsel, and ou promptest action, be more appropriate than at this, the annual meeting of our association. The action Congress, the action of our own Legislature, the condition of the religious public sentiment, the discussion repose with confidence upon the great body of the people, who, I am persuaded, are not so blinded by passion or prejudice, that they cannot look upon the subject with candor; and who, whatever may be the residual to the very heart of slavery—through or over every line of her circumvallations, let them call them ery line of her circumvallations, let them call them selves by what name they may:-all these con to any other motive than a sincere desire to preserve the Union, and perpetuate the blessings of a free government, by a scrupulous discharge of the oblisions as tronger voice than we have ever before heard. It is only by realizing that every moment may be the turning point of our nation's destiny, that we shall b enabled to save her from the fate of the nations who have acted against their own highest idea. Dispro portioned as our means may seem to the giant oppos tion with which we are contending-though we stand, to human eye, as unequally matched as David before the Philistine giant, yet we have only to work our lectures. The meetings were generally full, and some evenings greatly crowded. Miss Kelley presented the moral, political and religious aspects of accomplish the great national redemption we medi-

The committee of arrangements to secure a place of meeting have applied for FANEUIL HALL. LET was when it could not be obtained. Use it now, if its doors are opened to you, to express the determination that slavery shall exist no longer by your consent or nseives at no old fable that the city walls fell down at the voice in a moral sense, our strength.

Toward the close of the week, Miss Kelley was Hath He who shakes the mighty with a breath That the who shakes the mighty with a breath From their high places, made the fearfulness And ever wakeful presence of his power, To the pale startled earth most manifest, But for the Weak! Was! for the helmed and crown That suns were staid at noonday? Stormy seas As a rill parted? mailed archangels sent. To wither up the strength of kines with death? To wither up the strength of kings with death? I tell you if these marvels have been done, Twas for the wearied and the oppressed of men. ney needed such! and generous faith has her prevailing spirit, even yet to work Deliverences whose tale shall live with those

### Prejudice against Color.

In nothing have the advocates of anti-slavery prin iples more plainly seen the beneficial effects of their efforts, than in the abatement of the prejudice agains color :- if a prejudice against color it be. In view, however, of all the facts of the case from North South, and from one end of the world to the other it appears to be rather a prejudice of condition that specimens of the rare piety and godliness of the slaveholding clergy of the South, and commented the Caucasian race cherishes against the African. It is because he is a slove and not because he is black that the latter is treated with contempt. It is because of degrading associations with his color, and not be eves of other people are the eves that ruin us,' no merely in the sumptuary sense which Franklin meant in its present corrupt state, one of the principal bul- but in a moral sense also. May we not safely appeal Whether this charge be true or to the first anti-slavery experience of almost every man in the cause, in confirmation of this idea? W if they will but give her a patient hearing.

We understand that Miss K. is now laboring at it so much an innate repugnance of his own, which his conscience bade him overcome, as a mean furtive respect to the supposed state of mind of his neighbors In what places did he shrink from the companion ship of persons of color? Did he repulse one from Perhaps a definition of this 'unkind word' may not be out of place. The Latin word 'pro' stands for the English word for, and when prefixed to the word slavery, making the compound word pro-slave- had a decided preference for their vicinity in service that a decided preference for their vicinity in service.

had a decided preference for their vicinity in servile We might venture to feel sure of an affirmative an swer, should we ask him if, after his conscience b came awakened to a sense of the sinfulness of preju dice, he did not feel much less disconcerted when his occasions called him into equal association with his olored acquaintances, after it was too dark to see colors. And we might rely upon it, too, that he suffered much less from associating with them from the worldly vantage-ground of pro-slavery, than after he had bound himself to suffer affliction with them, that exceptions, comprising souls too noble to heed, or nsents to preach so as to suit his hearers, and that, even hear the suggestions of low minded, worldly ent with the paramount desire of his heart-num- will put himself at so great odds with good society. vulgarly so called, as to suffer exceedingly from its No doubt the northern portion of the church would misconstructions. But such sensitiveness is a disease condemns a whole race to misery and slavery-th population in mind and morals, in appearance and manners, in soul and in temporal condition, no through any costly apparatus of separate education of worship, which cherishes and perpetuates the evil with the liberation of the slave, and they disregard than thoughtless scorn can inflict. A dozen years ago the latter from their subserviency to the former, are the sons of the white rich busied themselves on gale they not pro-slavery? Are they not for slavery more days in stoning the children of the colored poo from the Common. It was at the risk of his limb that a black man asserted his right to walk there y in questions of religion. 'He that is not for me s against me,' is His plain decision. He and his—
himself and his poor representatives, are so singularhimself and himself and brother. Slowly, but surely, the doors of lecture rooms and Lyceums are opening to his love of know ledge: the negro pew in churches begins to be a marl of ignominy greater than the indiscriminate seating of different complexions. Ere long, by the blessing of Providence on continued and strenuous exertion we may hope that the gifts of the colored man wil no longer be consumed in the struggle with prejudice but will have free scope and fair play. It is, perhaps unknown to white men, that the man of color he somewhat to overcome in associating with whites .-However patient and forgiving he may be, the mem

ory of wrong, and undeserved contempt, and all the slights
That patient merit of the anworthy takes,

him to turn with lofty and indignant scorn from every for explanation. Not knowing how much or how lit ssociation that may, by the most remote possibility subject him to insult. In this connection, I take leave letter; by which, it appears conclusively, that the Douglas of Philadelphia, having already received permission, (which, to my great regret, came too late,) to place it in the Liberty Bell :

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

This language is ever on the lips of the enemies of our race:—'Tis because the colored people are proud, that they are willing to associate with the whites in their meeting-houses and in their homes.' Pride: Thou knowest, O God! how false is this accusation. Thou knowest how deeply we are humbled as it regards this matter, and that we would never mingle with our pale despisers, in their churches, or the social circle, were it not at Thy express command, and in full belief that social intercourse is the most effectual means of disarming Prejudice. Strengthen us, thy poor afflicted children, to uphold the hands of the true-hearted in this thy own cause; and enable us, we earted in this thy own cause; and enable us, we entreat thee, ever to bear a consistent testimony to the entreat thee, ever to bear a consistent testimony to the truth of anti-slavery principles. Arm our friends, O, righteous Father, with the 'whole armor of God,' that so they may fight valiantly as good soldiers, fainting not, nor growing weary, until the warfare with Slavery and Prejudice is accomplished.

The strong and immovable objection to the Coloni ation Society is, that it is founded in and fostered by this prejudice, which it strengthens and embitters is its turn. The mention of colonization reminds me of Elliot Cre sson, one of its most prominent advocates and of the graceful manner in which the tables were once turned upon him. In the prosecution of his purpose of 'removing the free colored people to Liberia with their own consent,' (as the Constitution of the Colonization Society hath it,) he visited a colored gentleman of Pennsylvania, at his country-seat. After going over the highly cultivated grounds, and observing the fine order of the whole establishment, Mr. Cresson took occasion to remark upon the fac that the laborers employed upon it were white. 'Oh, replied Mr. ---, 'I have long since overcome al prejudice of that kind.' As he who commits a wrong has more mental obstacles to overcome than he who suffers a wrong, before a reconciliation can be accomplished, so the white man must take the attitude of onfession and humiliation in the attempt which is involved in the anti-slavery enterprise to elevate the race whose claim to the rights of humanity it pleads, to that social equality without which its perfect freedom cannot be attained. Let all whose minds are new agitated by beholding Massachusetts and Virgiaia in opposition to each other on the question of Freedom and Slavery, ask themselves with what consistency Massachusetts can parade her love of freedom, while a law yet blots her statute book which stigmatizes all persons of color as unworthy of the privileges of free citizens? while a doubt exists of her intention that all her citizens should equally share the benefits of her rail-roads ?- M. W. C

#### The Origin of Liberty Party.

After the foundation of a new organization in Massachusetts, for the purpose of putting the reins of the anti-slavery movement into the hands of the clergy, that it might be carried forward, or rather backward. so as to produce no distress in the minds of slavehold ing ministers and churches, it became necessary to devise some excuses for the deed. The pretences were. that by refusing to forbid women to act in the socie ties, and by refusing to turn out those abolitionists who were at the same time non-resistanst, the original Society had changed its character, and become a rotten-hearted Woman's Rights and Non-Resistance Society,' instead of an anti-slavery society. The world at large was neither so bigoted or so intolerant, as had been supposed by the leaders of new organization. When this began to appear to them, Elizur Wright, then the editor of their journal, (to which the stolen Emancipator has since been joined,) wrote the following letter to Henry B. Stanton :

DORGHESTER, Oct. 12, 1839. Saw only the streak of you as you ed here. So I must say a word in scrawl which I passed here. So I must say a word in scrawl which I should have said vocally. It is this—as you are a man and no mouse, urge the American Society at Cleveland to take a decided step towards Presidential condidates. Our labor will be more than half lost without teem. It is a step which we have always contemplated as one which Providence might force upon us. Has not the time come? What else can we do except to back out? The South can out bid us, and hence the will have up hath, political parties as to pair as to providence. to back out? The South can out-bld us, and hence she will buy up both political parties as to national politics, ad infinitum. We must have a free northern nucleus—a standard flung to the breeze—something around which to rally. While we are about it, let's have good stuff. I am satisfied the best we have will Let a candidate take well in his own State, and nd deliberately, there will be no difficulty. the previous fame of our candidates—we can manufacture their notoriety as we go along. Perhaps the Society can be got to pass a resolution, asserting the propriety of an anti-slavery nomination in case Clay, Van Buren, &c., pro-slavery men, are nominated by Van Buren, &c., pro-slavery men, are nominated by the parties, and authorizing the Executive Committee, or a Committee, to call a convention expressly to comminate Presidential candidates, when there is no longer any possibility of a proper candidate being nominated by either party. This will give time for minds to turn, and get rid of their repugnancies. Just about as soon as we can be sure of good stuff to stand the racket, our candidates should be brought before the public. We shall certainly gain more than we

Benefits

1. Something practical for every man to do.
2. Terror struck to the hearts of the Southay downwards.
3. Concert of action—iron sharpening iron. 4. Leaving non-resistance, abolitionism hors du

dy ?] 5. Politics ennobled—glorious object—clean skirts. 6. Interest, discussion and liberality increased a hun-

body.
7. Consistency—the jewel—the every thing of such

have thought of this more than I, so no more coals to

I throw in my mite. to fall out of sight. In our Sta

perance question is so fairly on the grantee question is so fairly on the grant have not room to stand.

It won't do for us to start the national politics. But have so, and not by our move if the Parent Society does so, and not by our move-than we can take hold with all our might—the nonresistants will have to be out upon us under true flag—the confounded woman question will be forgotten—and we shall take a living position. You cortainly see this. Take my solemn assurance that IT IS LIFE AND DEATH WITH US. Make the move, and we will follow and live. How have I wished, since this shaltered right fat has failed me for roice and

In every thing but heart, I am a cipher in the cause. But I don't occupy the place of a better man, to his exclusion. When he comes, I'm off. I shall do what I can! Dear Stanton, if the Society will cross the Rubicon, (if they knew it, they have crossed it elready,) I will answer with my head for their success. The line forms on the other side—whoever don't re-port himself there, will be out of the victory. Thine from the bottom,

The above letter was, by mistake, handed by Mr. Stanton to a friend of the cause in Ohio, with a number of others, for examination by a Committee of

will, at times, swell high in his bosom, and prompt | chusetts, and Mr. Gurrison called upon Elizur Wright | tle was known of the plan, Mr. Wright published th insert the following touching page from SARAH M. change which now organization underwent from pro testing against, to advocating a third political party was simply an attempt to change the issue it had made up when that issue was found false; and not an honest conviction that a third party was a good thing for the anti-slavery cause. It was merely a conviction that some such mask was necessary to save new organization from the condomnation it merited and received .- M. W. C.

#### Arabic Proverb.

IF He that feedeth a wolf, offereth violence to the

'It is to be expected that some political wolves will out on the clothing of abolitionism, and seek to ele vate themselves and manage the anti-slavery organization to secure their own purposes. But they ought to be met on the threshhold and stripped of their disguise. The best safeguard against their entrance is for abolitionists, while they firmly refuse to vote for a man who will not support abolition measures, to avoid setting up candidates of their own. . . . Keeping clear of the false or uncertain lights of political leaders-let us follow the pole-star of our holy principles. -Elizur Wright in 1837 - Annual Report Am. Soc.

#### Third Party Statistics.

The Liberty party managers have boasted not little of the fact, that some half dozen or more of the embers of that party were elected to the Legislature in November last; and the most portentous au guries have been put forth, from time to time, of the wonders which would certainly be accomplished by this 'Spartan band'! Well, the Legislature camtogether a little more than a week ago, The two great parties, Whig and Democratic, proved to be so warly equal in number, that three out of seven Liberty party men, who are said to have reported themselves at the Emancipator office as genuine, might have held the balance of power between them, and compelled one or both of those parties to adopt their candidates for Clerk and Speaker. Of course, according to the principles which the Liberty party so loudly professes, not one of those seven membors of the House could vote for the candidates of the other parties, whatever professions of friendship to Liberty those candidates might make. For a member of the Liberty party to vote for a man belonging to the Whig or Democratic party, is to abandon the principle on which his own party is estensibly based, and laugh to scorn its most solemn professions. To withhold his vote is a sin carcely less pardonable in the eyes of that party.

Now that the House has succeeded, after a four day conflict, in organizing itself, and the smoke of battle has given place to a clearer atmosphere. I propose to a little after the seven Liberty party men, (not one of whom, it was said, would bow the knee to Baal,) and discover, if I can, the part they have

The first business of the House, after the member ad been sworn, was the election of a Clerk. On counting the ballots, it was found that Luther S Cushing (Whig) had 176, John A. Bolles (Dem.) 173, and Liberty party-0! Alas! where were the 'Spartan band?' Did they commit the horrible sin of neg ecting to vote, and thus throw away the 'staff of ac omplishment '? Not more than three of them could have done this, for the number of votes cast (349) was only three less than the whole number of members present. The other four must have voted with their old pro-slavery parties! Perhaps it will be said, by way of apology, that the office of Clerk was not of suf ficient consequence to induce them to rally. But who does not know that the Liberty party deems no office too insignificant to be the object of its ambition? Have we not been told by the leaders, that it is a vilation of principle to vote even for a pro-slavery ound-keeper? And will it be said that a man who s unworthy to have the charge of stray cattle, can be safely trusted to record the legislation of the Com-

monwealth? So much for the course of the Liberty party in the lection of Clerk. Let us next see what they did in he election of Speaker. On the first ballot, the votes stood thus :- For Thomas Kinnicutt, (Whig,) 173 for Seth J. Thomas, (Dem.) 173: for Lewis Wil liams, (Lib. party.) 4; for John A. Bolles, Clerk. (error,) 1; whole number, 351. One member only (probably a Liberty party man) did not vote. Thus we see, that two at lesst voted with the old parties while only four-sevenths of their number acted con us. vote. Thus we see, that two of the four who stood firm on the first ballot, went over to the old par ties on the second! But perhaps these two proved faithful, and saved the party from utter reproach and contempt. Let us look at the result of the third ballot. For Kinnicutt 175; for Thomas 175; for Lib erty party-0! One member did not vote, thus for the third time impiously disregarding his 'religious duty!

The House did not ballot again until Saturday, thus affording ample time for the 'Spartan band,' like their great rivals, to fortify themselves by the invigorating and healthful influence of a caucus! Saturday ame, and with it significant intimations that Liberty party would certainly make a demonstration. The House proceeded to ballot, and the crowd of specta tors waited with breathless anxiety to know the result. It was announced as follows:-Thomas (Dem.) 175; Kinnicutt (Whig) 172; Daniel P King (Whig) 3: Liberty party-000! One member (Stickney of Georgetown) did not vote. At this point, agreeably What will our 'ninety-nine hundredths' do? vote to a previous arrangement, Kinnicutt declined, and the Whigs all went for King. Thomas, though he did not decline, left his friends free to act as they chose; and forthwith ballots were seen circulating red fold-the matter being carried home to every for Lewis Williams of Easton, the Liberty party man who had received the support of four of his own party at the first ballot on Wednesday. The Democrats, eause as ours.

If we gain these points, what can we lose? Have satisfied that they could not elect the man of their we not now thoroughly tried every thing short of choice, were willing to place in the chair a Liberty Precedents are to be quoted against us. Anti-Ma It might naturally be supposed, that, in these circum sorry had not such a quarry. Its object slunk away from it. The enterprise was never had baked. Yet it died, not by nominating separate candidatos so much as by amalgamating with existing parties. After all, it died for want of tangible work, more than anything else. Our cause is entirely different. But you ballot, as follows:—For King (Whig) 176: for Wilse to the control of the part than the control of the part than the control of the part than ballot, as follows :- For King (Whig) 176; for Wil liams (Lib. party) 172; for Thomas (Dem.) 3. The Newcastle. I throw in my mite.

One thing tknow. Unives you do take such a step,

OUR NEW ORGANIZATION HERE IS A GONE

CASE. It has been, inter nos, SHOCKINGLY MIS.

MANAGED. Every thing has been made to turn

upon the newman question. The political has been left

of the true of sight. member from Georgetown, it is understood, turned it. In our State politics, the Tem-is so fairly on the ground, that we And this is the party that claims to be And this is the party that claims to have the inter

ests of Freedom in its keeping, and impudently struts over the political course, boasting of its purity and invincibility! Behold how the first breeze, stirred by the machinery of politics, scatters all its gossame pretensions! The result is just what has always been predicted by the true friends of Freedom, who know the utter heartlessness and hypocrisy in which the and we will follow and time. How have I wished, since this shattered right fist has failed me, for voice and brains to match. But you can do it. For the love of who are bound fast by the cords of sect, and who are Heaven and earth, no 17, and write me the earliest giving to slavery the aid it most covets, by their support of a pro-slavery church and pulpit, should prove faithful in their political relations

Mr. G. W. F. Mellen proposes to deliver two lec ures, one 'on the Cause of Color as it is observed in the different races of man,' and the other on the in tellectual qualifications of the colored man;' and in order to pay the expenses of a hall, he has left with Messrs. James Munroe & Co., Saxton & Pierce, Mr D. S. King, and at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cornhill tickets for admission, to be sold at 25 cts. each. The time of delivery, to be determined as soon as enough a Convention. That friend instantly wrote to Massa. tickets are sold to defray the expenses.

The Temptations of Abolitionists. They are tempted in all ways, as all men are r wish to do good. They are tempted to think

eithout the name of being abolition

they can effect most good by doing what they

without the name of being about them, and to learn that the mere act of putting away from them the name made significant by the fidelity of those who have preceded them, destroys the feet of the testimony. They are tempted, after h ing sacrificed their means of livelihood by the ador ing sacrinced their means of the raise to obtain an new means of livelihood. At first, it is but a ver little compromise of conviction that is demanded self-interest. But he who is caught in the whell of its machinery is seldom rescued; and having one insulted conscience, she becomes weaker and weaker, and the temptation grows stronger and stronger They are tempted by self-esteem. The man who a great cause calls from obscurity into public notes is in danger of thinking that it is to him the cause that so much attention is given. As the man on whom the end of the rainbow falls, though he may be like Paul, in presence mean and in s contemptible, is yet glorified by its brightness while he stands upon the spot it marks, and becomes of n account as soon as he steps from thence to seek a ba ter light, so the abolitionist who becomes an egoing has lost his position in the cause, without gaining the thing that tempted him. They are tempted by just ous rivalry. The man who sees another prefer himself, for the service that his self-esteem persuad him that he could have better performed, is tempted, if he has not true magnanimity, to make the come suffer on account of the slights he conceives himself to have endured The man of disproportionate and bition is tempted to think, when he hears men prized on account of some peculiar natural gift of eloquence or influence which he does not possess, though his lubors and sacrifices seem to him to be as great as their that they get all the glory, while he does all the work, and he becomes disgusted with a cause which orings him no earthly reward. They are tempted h its success to make it a stepping-stone to office. The are tempted by its want of success to forsake it sh gether. They are tempted to avoid the reproach co upon their fidelity by acts of betrayal. They are tempted to defame the faithful whom they are under temptation to desert. They are tempted, at the hill difficulty, to seek a path where it is not such up-hill work. They make slips in its descent, for which they are obliged to suffer in the valley of Humiliatio They are tempted to 'bow down to their own wils, sacrificing their ends to their means, and elevating the measures into principles. They are tempted by the sympathy on one point, to labor unduly and unjusting for uniformity in all. They are tempted to compr mise their principles to secure aid in their plans short, the anti-slavery career, in so far, is the Chintian career-its fundamental principles are the Chintian ones; and he who falls not, being tempted, but is faithful in its few things, will, therefore, probably by faithful in the many things which Christianity in volves .- M. W. C.

#### Freedom in the Choice of Measures.

A third political party, abstinence from slave-grown produce, the raising of funds by fairs, the occupation f another man's time or place against his will, the appointment of stated seasons for vocal prayer, and the organization of associations, are measures about which there is the greatest differences of opinion among true abolitionists, and each of course is free to choose from among them the ones he deems most important. great majority of the true abolitionists believe that a third political party is inexpedient. It is thought also that a large majority take the same view respecting some of the other questions. Why is it that the thir party question has led many who have adopted it to those who do not, and endeavor to destroy their characters and influence, while those who diffe on the other questions, are united in love? Asswer, because it was not adopted on conviction, but as a pretence. The measure, had it been brought forward in sincerity, would never on the Anti-Slavery platform, have been pronounced other in its character the highly inexpedient. But if experience proves that wherever it is adopted it usurps to itself the place of principle, and endeavors to place its foot on the neck every other aspect of the cause-If it is found calumniating and vilifying men against whom nothing justly can be said further than that they di trust its efficacy, the inference will surely be drawn, that there is something in adhesion to political party which puts a man at odds with humanity. When those who labor to raise funds by means of fain, (which many more men and women in our cause de than are engaged in political partizanship,) shall assault and vilify those who conscientiously decline if co-operate with them it ought to lead to a suspicio that the advocates of fairs are not to be trusted in our from its abstract basis, where it is pronounced by our societies to be highly inexpedient, to the one it now occupies, which is to be condemned as false and wicked by the treachery of its leaders to the cause of the slave, and by their assaults upon his advocates under the shielding name of partisans of liberty.-u. w. c.

# Longfellow's Poems.

POEMS ON SLAVERY .- By Henry Wadsworth Long. fellow

We wish this delightful writer, all the satisfaction which grows out of the devotion of great gifts to a great cause. He needs nothing but the advantage f actual participation in the anti-slavery battle, b give to his lays the deep tone that moves the inmost heart. Neither the man nor the poet can afford to lose such opportunity for noble action as these times present. It is much to have been born in an age which calls so loudly for what makes man the noble being he ought to be, that there is no resisting the

It is a field of purely moral conflict which lies open before the vision of him whose tones might have the power to pour fresh vigor into its charging squad rons, as they battle with hoary wrong or susta sulted right; else should we shame to offer him the armor and bid him haste to close the rivets up, that can never be undone in life.

It is no quarrel, and nothing whereforegle for office or for honor to which one fais would welcome him. It is to the lonely devotion of himself and att that he is or over can be, to a righteous and despised cause that few will look at, except to coneider how it may best be trodden down, or made avaable to their sect, their party or themselves; it is to the averted looks of many who now admire him, on find ing his course a repreach to their own; it is to the field of almost single-handed battle with the time in behalf of human nature; it is to the struggle in which And rise more strong than death from its unwinessed prayer.'

It is to all this that one fain would cheer him onward It is this that an abolitionist means in wishing him a happy year; for it is the highest happiness which the true servant of this cause can form a con-

Poet! be thy soul the Angel Bringing earth this glad Evangel!

## Extract from Charles Lamb.

Between two persons of liberal education, like opin ions and common feelings, oftentimes subsists a Vali ty of Sentiment, which disposes each to look upon the other as the only being in the universe worthy friendship, or capable of understanding it; the selves they consider as the solitary receptacles of all that is delicate in feeling, or stable in attachment when the odds are, that under every green hill, and in every crowded street, people of equal worth ste b be found, who do more good in their generation, and make less noise in the doing of it.

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WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters from David L. Child. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3d, 1843. ak of the keen contrasts and violent moral

g what they do within our country, and weary myself ring what is to come of them. The inue of which we are a country, deery man has an inborn and inalienable and we hold millions of cur country and slavery ! We refused, with insur vers of blood, to pay pence, under a of authority, and we pay pounds to llest and most sanguinary despotism hin the circuit of the sun! We con han half a million of dollars every year, ries and Bibles to distant lands, and g upon millions of heathen in our own by speeches, writings, songs, shouts, ctions of slaves abroad, and we rge by Lynch's law, and persecute and who peacefully ask, and advise ion of slaves in a thousand fold worse me! We excommunicate and impristhief, who steals the value of a day's fellowship and caress him who robs sife, children, the earnings of his whole life, He itself! We crown our banner with

adid mackery o'er a land of slaves'!

reas democracy overturned an admini e it passed a bill to restrain false and lications, found to be such by a jury; se democracy now adheres to its two leadalon proposed, and the other, by his castsed a bill to suppress, without trial, any owever true, and well intended, if in op-We denounce and punish a cerracy, when carried on betwixt foreign test and cherish the same trade when wixt our own! We pay luxurious slaveaptly, for losses incurred in that piratical ne withheld for forty years, from free a, compensation for similar losses incur-

of thought was revived to-day, by visiten and prison of this city. The forlornh, the naked floor for bed, the iron-grated thout glass, and the thermometer at zero; scanty blanket, the piled chains, handsters, the deadly dejection of countenance d filled me with an oppressive sadness; and ed from the infernal den, and turned my rds that stupendous show, the Capitol, with an flag, I felt an intensity of pain and diswords cannot express. I stamped with upatience. But this, too, was wrong. Imthe genius of our enterprise whispered in

With the mild arms of truth and love."

experience responded that this was right. less, it seems sometimes a hard saying, and repeated struggles, to reduce myself to ne of mind in which alone an abolitionist can sion of mercy to man. d the Capitol after a few minutes walk, and

halm to my wounded spirit, to hear Mr. lear, firm voice, propose the following elo-

as, by a law of the United States, passed on ness, by a law of the United States, passed on blay of May, 1820, the foreign slave-trade is in he piracy, and punishable with death: whereas there is, and has long been carried be Dutrict of Columbia, within sight of the the two Housea of Congress, and the resi-fuse Chief Executive Magistrate of this na-rade in men, involving all the principles of an human rights which characterize the foron months rights which have drawn down upon methods, and which have drawn down upon misdictions of the civilized world, and stigma-se who engage in it as enemies of the human

whereas the trade thus existing in this Disgravated in enormity by reason of its being in the heart of a nation whose institutions upon the principle that all men are created d whose laws have, in effect, proclaimed its perlative excellence, aggravated, moreutrage on the sensibilities of a christian y its sundering of the ties of christian and by the anguish of its remorseless vi of all the domestic relations, rendered more denduring by the hallowing influence of the a religiou upon those relations, and by the in-strength which it gives to the domestic affect

thereas one of the purposes of the Constituiding for the setting apart and exempting jurisdiction a District for the seat of the no of the United States, was to provide a ound whereon all could meet, under a sysnot involving, of necessity, principles or asserted in the Declaration of In-

in principles asserted in the Declaration of ineace, and looking to the great objects contema the preamble to the Constitution:
whereas that purpose of the Constitution is
thy subjecting a majority of the representathe people, and of the States, in the two
of Congress, and a majority of those employed
Executive Departments at the seat of Governthe necessity of witnessing a trade in human
which is to them a source of grievous annoyal an object of deep abhorrence and detesta-

whereas this trade in human beings is carried whereas this trade in human beings is carried the authority of laws enucted by the Contelline States, thereby involving the peofit the States in the guilt and disgrace, entythe consideration that those laws are a virginion of power, the Constitution of the States linking conferred upon Congress no establish the relation of slavery, or to sanceptates the slave trade in any portion of this lay; therefore,

ney; therefore, etc., that all laws in any way authorizing or ring the slave-trade in this District, ought to ded, and the trade prohibited, and that the are on the District of Columbia be instructed. a bill accordingly.

in the reading was finished, several slave-men on their feet, crying ' Mr. Speaker,' but Mr till kept the floor, and moved to suspend the it, for the purpose of offering the resolution ad been read. Gov. Gilmer of Virginia enif to get the floor, but the Speaker gave it to Brown of Tennessee, who in perturbation, I resume, moved to lay the motion on the tathe Speaker reminded him that it required rity to defeat that, while it required twosuspend the rule. With this, Mr. Brown and n were, in some measure, tranquilized, and is and nays were taken. As this was one of direct, and also, I think, the most encouratouching slavery that we have ever had. I analysis of it. I trust that the people 8 States, and particularly those honest demoho, for lack of correct information, are supemagogues devoted to slavery-will look at

we democrats of the free States are in italies is in favor of freedom from the same States mall capitals. Stave Whigs of free States are shed by the 'lone star.' Northern Tyler two stars. Southern members having voted way, no distinction is necessary.

YEAS.

INE - Bronson, Fescenden, Raudall.

In-Harpaine - None.

Inicinstry - Adams, Baker, Borden, Briggs,

Inicinstry - Adams, Parmenter, Saltonstall,

d-lat. AND .- Cranston, Tillinghast.

Everett, Mattocks, Slade.

None—Baboock, Barnard, Birdseye, Blair, Pone—Baboock, Barnard, Birdseye, Blair, Chillenden, J. C. Clark, S. N. Clarke, R. D. Fresh, Fillmore, Gates, J. G. FLOYD, Grand, Linn, McKeox, Maynard Morgan, OLIVER, bc., ROSEYELT, SANFORD, Tomlinson.
Jensey.—Ayerigg, Halsted, Maxwell, Randriden,

ansayavania.-J. Brown, J. Cooper, Henry, J. L. Lagersoll, McKennan, J. M. Russell, McKennan, J. M. Russell,

ATTLAND. -None

NORTH CAROLINA .- None

NORTH CAROLINA.—None.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—None.
GEORGIA.—None.
KERTUCKY.—None.
TENNESSEE.—None.
OHIO.—S. J. Andrews, Cowen, Giddings, P. G.
GOODE, Mathiot, Morris, Morrow, Pendleton, Ridgway, W. Russell, Stakeiy.
LOUISIANA.—None.
ISDIANA.—Cravens, J. L. White.
MISSISSIPPI.—None.
ILLIVOIS.—None.

ILLINOIS .- None. ALABAMA -None MISSOURI.—None. ARKANSAS.—None. MICHIGAS.—None.

NAYS.

MAINE.—Cliford, Littlefield, Lowell, A. Marshall. N. Hamphirke.—Burke, Eastman, Reding, Shaw Massachusetts.—None. Rhode-Island.—None. CONNECTICUT. - None.

CONSECTICUT.—None.
VERMONT.—None.
NEW-YORK.—Botone, Brewster, Clinton, C. A.
Floyd, Gordon, Houck, Riggs, Ward, Wood.
NEW-JERSEV.—None.
PENNSYLVANIA —Besson, Bidlock, C. Brown, Fornance, Gerry, C. J. Ingersoll, Irwin, \*\* Jack, Keim, Marchand, Newhard, Plumer, Westbrook.

Devenues.—Rodney.

Marchand, Nechard, Primer, Prestorous.

Delaware.—Rodney.
Martland.—W. C. Johnson.
Virginia.—Cary, Coles, Gilmer, Goggin, Harris,
Hays, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, J. W. Jones, Powell, Steenrod, A. H. H. Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro,

NORTH CAROLINA.—Arrington, G. W. Caldwell, Daniel, Deberry, McKay, Rayner, Renoher, Saunders, Stanly, Washington. Sourn Carolina.—P. C. Caldwell, Pickons, Rhett, Georgia. - Black, M. A. Cooper, King, Meri-

wether.

Kentucky.—L. W. Andrews, Boyd, G. Davis, Gieen, T. F. Marshall, Owsley, Sprigg, J. B. Thompson, Triplett.

Tennessek.—Arnold, A. V. Brown, M. Brown, W.

TENNESSEE.—Arnold, A. V. Brown, M. Brown, W. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Gentry, C. Johnson, A. McClellan, Turney, Watterson, J. L. Williams C. H. Williams.
Ohio.—Dean, Matthews, Medill Swency, Weller.
Louisiana.—Dawson, Moore.
Indiana.—R. W. Thompson.\*
Mississippl.—Gwin, J. Thompson. ILLINOIS.—Casey, Reynolds, J. T. Stuart.\*

ALABAMA.—Chapman, Houston, Lewis, Payne

Missouri.-J. C. Edwards, Miller. ARKANSAS.—Cross.
MICHIGAN.—None.

MAINE - Allen.
NEW-H-

MAINE.—Allen.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Atherton.
CONSECTIOUT.—Brockway, Williams.
VERMONT.—Hall, A. Young.
NEW-YORK.—A. L. Foster, R. McClellen, Van Buen, Van Rensselaer, J. Young.
NEW-JERSEY.—Yorke
PENSYLVANIA—J. Edwards, Gustine, Irvin, Read, ijmonton, Snyder.

Simonton, Snyder.

MARYLAND.—Jones, Kennedy, Mason, Pierce, A.
Randall, Sollers, J. W. Williams.

VIRGINIA .- Burton, Botts, W. Goode, Mallory, W. Smith.
North Carolina.—Graham, Mitchell, Shepperd
South Carolina.—W. Butler, J. Campbell,
Holmes, Sumter, Trotti.
Georgia.—Colquitt, T. F. Foster, Gamble, War-

n. Кентиску.-W. O. Butler, Pope, Underwood. Ohio.—Doan, Mason. Louisiana.—E. D. White. Indiana.—A. Kennedy, Lane, Proffit, Wallace. Michigan.—Howard.

Present, but not voling, -Cushing, Massachusetts; Hasitngs, Ohio. There may have been others 'present but not voting,' but if there were, I was not able to distinguish

RECAPIT ULATION.

them.

Veas. Navs.
Northern Whigs, 61 Northern Whigs, 2
Northern Democrats, 36

Northern Democrats, 36

Northern Tyler men, 1

Total 73 All the Southerners, 72

Total 111 Albany, N. Y Abington,
Majority against the motion, and in favor of conAndover,
Ashburnham tinuing the slave-trade in the Dietrict of Columbia, 38. There are several things worthy of remark in this Brookine

1st. Every southern member went for the continu- Cambridgeport ance of the slave-trade, in other words, (words of ex-isting laws,) for 'licensed' 'piracy' at the seat of Concord

2nd. Just three fourths of the Northern Democrats Dorchester went with them. 3rd. The Northern Whigs, who did so, were Thomp-

son of Indiana, and Stuart of Illinois, both said to be Georgetown of southern origin.

4th. Those Southern Whigs, who have heretofore given votes, supposed to be favorable to liberty, have Kennebunk, Me. shown, by their votes on this occasion, that their for-mer course was dictated by mere policy, and that, on any question touching the merits of any part of the Lynn Lowell system of slavery, we must not flatter ourselves with the expectation of correct and impartial action from any one of them. Those of them who have voted in from various cities and towns. favor of receiving and hearing our humble petitions, Valuable donations of articles were received from have probably done so upon the principle, openly and shamelessly avowed in the Senate by Clay, that this Polly Bradish was the easiest and most politic mode of silencing and suppressing them. Poor men! they are unable to form a conception of the indomitable energy and perseverance inspired by great thoughts and an exalted purpose.

[The delens of soils reveals by telly they are unable to find the soils are they are

[The delay of mails, probaby, had prevented our re- P Merriam ceiving a continuation of this letter whek our paper went to press ]

Mr. Elliot Grant & Dantel Miss Coffin Mrs. May

# Dialogue in State-Street.

Harry-Good morning, James: welcome back to Boston. I suppose you have heard what a terrible fuss they are making here, about a very simple ques-

Harry-Does the man suffer so much, I pity him from my heart. I suppose he has had already to pay a great deal of money-and than they have got up a very Society to Standard, an account will be render

rascally little paper, called the Latimer Journal, in ed hereafter by the Treasurer. which they handle him without mittens.

Harry-Rely upon it, our brethren at the South will not bear them much longer-they will assort their hereafter.

rights in a way little expected—they will use their and rightfully theirs. James-I hope our injured southern brethren will never have recourse to such means, but will patiently wait for a change of heart in their masters, or rather

sons that slavery is unprofitable. Harry-Heavens, James! what are you talking southern brethren?

James-Yes, I was-but I was speaking of the rights of our colored southern brethren.

have just come from-good morning, Sir. . .

Latimer Mass Petitions---Postponement.

We are induced, by the solicitation of country friends, to delay still further the final arrangement of the petitions; because we believe that by so doing list of signatures will be much augmented. Wednesday, Jan. 26, is the last day we now propoas the last moment at which we can receive petitions We have in our hands, already, TWESTY THOUSAND NAMES, exclusive of Suffolk and all the large neighbor ing towns; and from accurate estimates, we are sure that at least TWESTY THOUSAND MORE are note signed, but are not yet returned, because the petitioners wish still further to increase their numbers, and the papers are therefore retained. Listen to this, men and we of Massachusetts, and send up from every town yet mor full returns than you have given heretofore. Let them be sent to No. 3, Amory Hall, on or before Jan.

26, if possible, free of expense.

A public meeting of the petitioners will be held in Boston, for the purpose of presenting the Massachusetts Petition to the Legislature. Due notice of the time and place of meeting will be given, meanwhile the delegates from the different counties will please con sider the time of meeting postponed.

H. I. BOWDITCH. 3, Amory Hall, Jan. 8th, 1843.

The STATE HOUSE has been granted to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, on the evening of the 26th January, BY A UNANIMOUS VOTE. FAN-EUIL HALL, we are assured, will be granted for the rest of the time. Let all the members and friends throng up to the city, and make the 'THREE DAYS' memorable .- M. W. C.

Sketches of the Fair .-- No. 1.

FINANCIAL. In order to gratify those who wish a full description of the Ninth Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair, with out occupying the space that ought to be given to oth er matters, the account of it will appear in short week ly sketches. This, the first, is a statement of the re ceipts, expenditures, donations, contributions, appro priations, and property left on hand.

The receipts of the whole eight days were \$2631 78 The expenditures, including hire of Hall, adverti sing, freight, duties, printing, posting, carting, paper, carpenters' bills, and other small, incidental expenses, were \$548 99: leaving the nett proceeds \$2082 79 for the service of the anti-slavery cause through the treasury of the Mussachusetts Anti-Slavery Society In this account of expenses is included the publica ion of the Liberty Bell, as the funds, though raised previous to the Fair, by subscription, and also the proceeds of its sale, were reckoned in the receipts. Some property possessing intrinsic value remains hand, and much of it is of a kind that is every day be

coming more valuable. A part of this is the Vandyke ; the Flemish portrait ; the portrait of Dr. Chan ning; the excellent copies from the most celebrated portraits of statesmen of the revolution, and statesme and divines of the present time, generously forwarded by a friend who wishes that his name should not be mentioned; 'the liberation of the slave '-the present of Mr. Pratt of this city, and painted by him for the Fair; the portrait of 'the Sandwich Fisherman;' some valuable old books; one of the dioramas of the Thames Tunnel, and one of 6 scenes in Spain, Greece, &c., with six shades to each scene; a richly wrought screen, neatly mounted; a miniature on ivory of Clarkson; a few copies of the Liberty Bell; a valuable collection of autographs, &c. &c ; the prices of 2 all of which may be learned by application at the An-

ti-Slavery Office, 25, Cornhill. Aid was received from the following towns Mansfield, Conn. Albany, N. Y. Mendon New-York

Nantucket

New-Bedford, Newburyport Northampton Boylston Plymouth Philadelphia Quincy, Roxbury South Scituate South Woburn Sudbury Dedham Dover N. H. Salem Stoneham Taunto Utica, N. Y. Upton West Newbury Hanover West Roxbury Worcester Warren Weymouth West Brookfield.

Louisa Lake Mr. Stanwood F Jackson E Jackson H. I Bowditch H. I Bowdstch Lucy Ann Brown Abner Sanger Hiram Morse Miss F Wright 'A friend in Albany,' I. Bailou E P Peabody J M Fiske

Account of money received for the prosecution of the anti-slovery cause, which has been appropriated ac-cording to the direction of the donors.

fuss they are making here, about a very simple question of right and wrong—I mean the Latimer case.

It's shameful! is it not?

James—Poor fullows! if they find no help here

James—Poor fullows! if they find no help here

James—Poor fullows! if they find no help here

James—Poor fullows! about a very simple question of the wrong—I was about a very simple question of the wrong—I was about a constructed discharge and supposed a man's rights would be respected here.

James—Poor fullows! if they find no help here

Avails of articles disposed Lucy Gates
of by Concord wome.

Avails of articles disposed Lucy Gates
of by Concord wome.

Avails of articles disposed Lucy Gates
of by Concord wome.

Mary A Robbins

Avails of articles disposed Lucy Gates
of by Concord wome.

Mary A Robbins

Avails of articles disposed Lucy Gates
of by Concord wome.

Mary A Concord wome.

Mary A Bishop

Avails of articles disposed Lucy Gates
of by Concord wome.

Mary A Bishop

Avails of articles disposed of by Concord wome.

Mary A Bishop

Avails of articles disposed Lucy Gates
of by Concord wome.

Mary A Bishop

Avails of articles disposed of by Concord wome.

Mary A Bishop

Avails of articles disposed of by Concord wome.

Mary A Bishop d here.

James—Poor fellows! if they find no help here what will they do? but I will hope—justice yet lives, and she has some true friends in Boston—the man Mrs. Seth Hunt, 5 00 Lucia Bradford

will be righted, depend upon it.

Harry—Yes, the lawyers say it is a clear case—that is to say, most of them—there is here and there a romantic fool, who thinks differently.

James—My heart aches for the poor fellow. What agonies of hope, and fear, and suspense, he must suffer.

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Charlotte A Joy

5 00 Mary Phillips 5 00

Nor romantic fool, who thinks differently.

20 00 From one unknown 3 00

A Chandler

20 00 Brook farm, and Elizabeth Bartol

5 00 from M Rotch 16 00

N. B. It is known that many other valuable con James (aside)-I should not like to touch him with tributions were made, but the above only were report ed to the Managers.

The refreshment table, and the table of foreign will yet revenge themselves for these things-they contributions, will be more particularly mentioned

In behalf of the Committee,

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN

HAITI. The friends in Port-Plate are informe that a large package of the Liberator and Standard, containing an account of their Soiree, with the ex for what is more hopeful, the conviction of their reacellent speeches of Mesers. Dubocq, Cross, Griffin, and others, was forwarded by the next vessel, and we Harry-Heavens, James! what are you talking cannot account for the fact that they have not been about—were you not speaking of the rights of our received.—m. w. c.

OVSTERS, fresh from the rock-covered botto of the briny ocean, are served up in various modes, Harry-Colored southern brethren! What a fanat- and in first rate style, by that prince of the culinar ical owl!-You had better go back to the woods you art, and attentive and obliging amateur, Juston, i lave just come from—good morning, Sir.

Horard-st. The philanthropic associations of the Bystanders—What a fool that man must be, not to know what southern brethren means—as if it could mean niggers!

E. L. F. repetitions,

Letter from H. C. Wright. Dublin, Nov. 16, 1842.

After the alternations of sunshine and storm, of fair and foul, of smooth and rough, incident to a voyage across the Atlantic, and after a fast and sea-sickness of 20 days, I landed in Liverpool, the morning of the or we days, I landed in Liverpoot, the morning of the 26th day from New-York, greatly reduced in mental and muscular energy. Staid in Liverpool four days, during which I formed an acquaintance with several men, who took much pains to inform me respecting the condition of the working people in that city and in Manchester. in Manchester. Also they wished to get up a meeting for me to speak on the comparative value of mor-

al suasion and brute force, as means of social revolution, but I was too weak to speak. The 4th day in Liverpool, at 2 P. M., I entered a steamer for Dublin. The wind came in to the West, and blew a hurricane at 4 o'clock, and we were 36 hours beating about Holly Head and in the Irish Channel, doubtful whether we were to be driven upon Holly Head, or the Welch mountains, or landed on the Quay in Dublin. On landing in Dublin, I proceeded to R. D. Webb's, who had sent a letter to meet me in Liverpool, which I did not get; and he and family, and James Haughton, Richard and Ann Allen, James and Thomas Webb, and others, during the day, gave me a most hearty welcome. But I was not in a state to reciprocate any of their kindness or sympathy; for, from Tuesday, II, A. M., till Thursday, 10, A. M., I did not put any food into my mouth. O that Irish Channel! The passage over it was worse than that over the Atlantic.

I have now been here three weeks. Have become acquainted with all who constitute the very headquarters of agitation in Ireland, and England, too, so far as agitation here grows out of the discussion of the great principles of human rights and freedom. Be ssured, your visit, with Rogers, here, was not in vain. Traces of it are visible, and will be, when generations

I hardly know where to begin, or on what, in writing. I do not wish to weary you with private and personal details concerning myself and others, unless they have a bearing direct on the great principles which you are engaged in sustaining, and the great systems of practical wickedness and oppression, which you are engaged in overthrowing. But I will proceed as I may, without orders.

slavery, military defence, hard language, war-making, clergy and church, the divine authority of either, obligations to join ing human organization as a Christian church, denunciations against government, sustained by injustice and robbery, &c. &c. Indeed, I have expressed ultraism and denunciations enough to vindicate my title to freedom of thought and speech, at any rate.

James Henry, M. D., author of A Ward about War '- ' A Word about Judgment.' He is an interesting man, free, frank, clear in his views, and fearless in expressing them. His tracts are widely spread mon-resistant, for opposing all punishment inflicted by man on man, are singular but most conclusive at believe that no man has a right to inflict any injury on another-to strike, chain, imprison, hang, shoot or steal another, and that no government has. Why Because no man is to blame for any thing he does.'
This he says—these are his words. A legitimate and necessary conclusion from his premise. But the pre mise is as false as it is absurd and ridiculous. He might as well attempt to philosophize a man out of the belief of his own existence, as out of his conscious ness of his being to blame for certain acts. I find a similar process of reasoning is adopted by the Socialists. Their reason for opposing all human punishment and all war is, that no man is to blame for what he does, and of course ought not to be punished. By crites who plead for war, if no man is to blame for olitionists at home. what he does?

Tec-totalism in Ireland .- The half is not told. A great professor of the Protestant faith. The Protest. Poor Gray! I wish he could have been there himself ant Total Abstinence Society of Dublin, whose meet. to have seen how hopeless was his case in old Lynn much he encourages drunkenness-even though he call. be carted come drunk from a grog-shop. Surely, the The friends, however, were determined not to have now being witnessed in Ireland. They are a graceless of the old Town Hall, and after a pertinent address nounce their clergymanism. They cannot be reform- Lynn was not made to aid southern kidnappers &c. ers and hireling priests. I visited a Fair 10 miles from Dublin, the Fair of Paggard, formerly noted for drunk-Dublin, the Fair of Paggard, formerly noted for drunk-enness and fighting. I spent the day there. Mixed in every group, and was in every tent. Some 10,000 equal and true liberty, are the abolitionists; present. I saw not one drunk, nor a single quarrel, nor one drop of whiskey. Nothing would tell the story of tee-totalism more perfectly. It is a wonderful change. The people, the peasantry, the dwellers in the cabins all over the Island, are so sensible of the whole proceeding, Mr. Breed, Mr. Thorn-the benefits of tee-totalism, that not the fall of O'Condike, the Boston Bee, Lynn wags or others, to the nell could put back the cause.

Military Defence .- I meet a soldier at every turn, armed to the teeth, ready to shoot or bayonet any one hropy and christian (?) love and forgiveness. But he becomes insensible to the dictates of reason and of the war system is consecrated, ordained, haptized and right.
Oh! how sorry I am for these young men, two

or the war system, in his pulpit—not a meeting-house in the city is open to tee-totalism, anti-slavery or peace, for free discussion and lecture. All too holy. They are all built for the god of war, the god of slavery, and the god of drunkenness, and not for the

Prince of Peace, purity, temperance and love.

'A Kiss far o Blow.'—Have made arrangements to publish an edition of 5000. R. D. Webh prints it.

Get it out by Jan. 1st. My future Plans and Prospects .- Can hardly tell. Shall stay in Ireland till January. Then I think I shall go to Manchester to be present at a great Anti-Corn-Law meeting, to be gathered from all parts of the kingdom. Then to Scotland. I received a most kind etter, as I landed in Liverpool, from Wm. Smeal, inviting and urging me to come to Glasgow to attend the anniversary of the Emancipation Society, to meet George Thompson before he sailed. But it was too late. I could not get there. I shall probably visit Wexford, Waterford, Limerick and Belfast, before go to Manchester. Not certain. I spent an evening with Buckingham, the lecturer

at J. Haughton's. He says if the British government pursues its present system of tariff five years, the na tion will be past hope, and nothing will then do but a baptism in blood; he commercial and manufacturing districts of England are on the eve of universal bankruptcy and ruin, and that nothing can save them but free trade. But, dear brother, I must stop short. I have

thousand things to write, but not now. My heart is with you and with the thousands whom I know and love. Heaven bless you for the kind letter that awaited me in Dublin. It was most sweet to me and to all the friends here, for it has been the rounds to all.

The Boston Fair things are on their way, and such time as we have had, marking, prizing, folding and packing them. This is the way to make treaties of peace between nations—worth all that Webster and Ashburton can do. Knit the hearts of individuals in love, and the nations cannot be dragged into a war.

Yours, with affectionate remembrance, H C WRIGHT.

Apologetical. We owe an apology to the citizens of Lynn for having unintentionally made their glorious little town The Dublin Friends and my reception. I have found the scene of a pro-slavery! meeting. An account of them all I expected, and more. Your description of a meeting of this character, purporting to have been them has been realized to the letter. Frank, hearty, holden in Lynn on the evening of the 14th ult. was open, kind, active, full of life and zeal, &c. &c. And published in the Boston Daily Bee. Several days irely I must be a most unfeeling, heartless being, not afterward, a friend handed us a copy of the pape to be penetrated deeply by their overflowing kindness containing the article, that we might insert it. We oband affection. I am at home. They have made me served to him that it was probably a hoax, thinking i so, and are ready to do all they can to further the ob- impossible that Lynn, the fountain-head of moral re ject of my coming among them. By the way, you and form, could give birth to such a monster. But neither Rogers and your families, would be satisfied of the seeing nor hearing any contradiction of the meeting, estimation in which you are held by them, if you and reflecting that where now, as of old, the sons of knew how much of my time they have thus far con- God are most active in his cause, Satan comes also sumed by questions concerning you.

Meetings and Discussions.—The very first evening receptacle of pro-slavery filth, the Refuge of Oppres among them, we placed the article in that general I landed, I was invited to a social party to meet Richard R. Madden, M. P., to talk over non-resistance, that it was a mere hoax. A few weeks since, the anti-slavery, colonization, Liberia, slave trade, &c.; Bee could Howland whine in concert with a southand every evening since has been spent in a public ern Gray bound, but now the hum of the little inmeeting, or a social party, discussing tee-totalism, sect is scarcely heard beyond the limits its own hive.

To the Editors (pro tem.) of the Liberator : I observed in the last Liberator, that you had put lished (under the ' Refuge of Oppression,') an accounof a meeting purporting to have been held in Lynn, Dec. 14, 1842, said article having been extracted from the Boston Daily Bee. Now this is to inform you that the abovementioned article was a burlesque, got up by some wag or wags in Lynn, (who are supposed to be neither abolitionists nor pro-slavery;) wishing to and doing a good work. But his reasons for being a see how far the servile editors and publishers of the Bee could be humbugged, they have thus imposed upo

The first notice I had of the meeting was this :returning home inte on the afternoon of Dec. 13, my attention was called by a friend to a paragraph in the Bee, after this wise :-

Bee, after this wise:—
'We are requested to give notice by a gentleman from Lyan, that a meeting will be held in the Town Hall this evening, to take into consideration the outrageous and unconstitutional proceedings of the abolitionists in the Latimer case.'

There were some more words to the article, I think

such as ' friends of law and order,' &c. Feeling a deep interest in the call, I went, in con pany with three or four old and tried friends of antislavery, to the Town Hall, to see how many would the way, how ridiculous, as I told James Henry, to assemble to do reverence to southern man-stealers. I talk about ought, obligation, duty, right, &c., if none should here state, that previous to our going down, we be to blame, and there is no resuonsibility. But Hen- passed round word to several of the friends, and quite ry says but little about his reasons, except to intimate friends. He says Christianity is a system of
love, of human brotherhood, of forgiveness, of nonresistance, and that he means to hold all professed
let such a meeting take place without a fair discus-Christians to their own standard, and denounce their sion, four of the company, viz: Elisha Trye, James pretensions as hypocrisy while they plead for war. N. Buffum, H. M. Bubier, and myself, were deter-He is right in this. But, poor man, why should he mined to go down, and if a meeting was really in problame and denounce professed Christians as hypo-

We accordingly started, and when we arrived there, lo! and behold! not a solitary soul had appeared to revolution like this was never known. A nation has defend the constitutional rights of James B. Gray, nor been born in a day, except the clergy and the aristocracy. They cling to their cups and their filth. But there it stood, in all its primitive independence, Father Mathew is viewed with suspicion by most of 'alone in its glory,'—not even vouchsafing to open its the clergy of his own denomination, as he says; and doors to the patriotic call of the Boston Bee, whose I can learn of but two or three Protestant clergymen in the Island that openly espouse tee-totalism. The Protestant clargy give no countenance to the laborious. No! the 'old Town Hall of Lynn' was glorious work by their presence and support at the meetings. There are about 250 Protestant clergy connected with the churches of Dublin. But two or three show any interest in tec-totalism. They seek Boston court-house, and Leverett-street jail of late, to the society and patronage of the rich aristocracy, who be caught in such a dirty and despisable business as are all tipplers. The Mayor of Dublin, recently chosen, is one of the largest distillers in Ireland, and a single person appear to advocate the tyrants' cause. ings I have twice attended, provides in its Constitu- Not even the lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics, tion, that no speaker shall be allowed to utter one nor even the redoubtible Parsons Cooke, with all his word derogatory to any clergyman-no matter how constitutional reverence, came out at this spirited

clergy have no hearts, no humanity, not to say Chris- the time pass without something being done, and actianity, when they look on, and are drunk as dogs cordingly, at the appointed hour of 7 o'clock, we chose and as suriy, too, and behold this sublime spectacle Elisha Frye as Moderator, who ascended the door-step set of men, more than useless, and I have no hope from him, and some remarks by the other friends that they will ever be any better, unless they re- present, we passed a resolution that the Town Hall in James N. Buffum introduced a resolution like this

Which passed unanimously, After which, the meeting dissolved, in good spirits, and we returned home.

This, friends Quincy and Chapman, is a true state contrary notwithstanding. So you may correct your readers in the next paper.

It is a rich subject for reflection, to see how far the

who does not walk straight and erect. The people poor fellows of the Bee could be hoodwinked and imare cowed down—I can see it and feel it—beneath a fierce and brutal soldiery. These minions of despotism—these hired and trained butshers of men, poor been guided in the late Latimer excitement, and how fellows! parade the streets by day and night to easy it is for a man, after he once makes a mis-step, to keep order, themselves the most disorderly of all plunge headlong into disgrace and ruin. Or like the classes, and the most deserving chains, a dungeon or gallows, if any can deserve these tokens of philan-

lister in Dublin dare speak against the Chinese war, or three of whom I had previously known, an d much regret their impropriety, their rashness, and-their wicked disposition. I hope you will lash them unsparingly with the sword of truth. They have proved recreant to their trust, and I despise from my very heart, their base pandering to the most iniquitous system under the sun. Boston MECHANICS as they are, and PRINTERS too, I am at a loss to account for such fawning sycophancy and base subserviency to the dark spirit of slavery.

Yours for the Right Of the Black as well as white,

Custom-House of Port-au-Prince.

We translate the following from the 'Temps,' th administration paper at Port-au-Prince :-Entered, from the 1st January to the 31st August, 1842, 84 vessels, 1 Cleared in the same time, 92 ditto, 13,030 tons 14.330 do Collected, foreign money, Do. Haitian do. \$278,911 72 446,160 06

Embarked for exportation-15,847,771 lbs. Coffee, Cotton, Tobacco, 493,187 do. 393,384 do. 68,157 do. 542,638 4,814,675 Cocoa, Mahogany (feet) Logwood (lbs.) Guiacum,

Donations to the Liberator.

The General Agent thankfully acknowledges the

receipt of the following donations for the Liberator : From Rev. John Parkman, Dover, N. H. "W. W. Marjoram, Boston, Mass.
"W. W. Marjoram, Boston, Mass.
"Wm. Ashby, Salem, "
"D. Merritt, " "
"Abner Sanger, Danvers, "
"Wm. Ashby, Jr. Newburyport, "Frederick S. Cabot, Boston, " 3 00 1 00 15 00 5 00

Of receipts into the treasury of the Massachusetts A. S. Society from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1. From R. H. Ober, South Woburn, to redeem pledge at annual meeting, and constitute him a life member,

Collections by Addison Davis. \$15 00 In Harvard-\$2; Southboro' A. S. So-

ciety \$5, Moses Sawin \$2, Mr. Hale \$1, cash 88c. 3 88 In South Wilbraham—Calvin Stebbins, 1
Strong West \$1, Joshua Stanton 25c. 1 25
Collections at meeting \$1 75, W.
Wilkie 50c. 2 25 Naponset Village-by eash Collections by Frederick Douglass.

In Oysterville—Nancy Lovell, \$5 00

Sutton, N. G. King \$1 00, O. Par sons 25c. 1 25
Cash 30c. 30 In Farnum's Ville-collection at meeting, 3 00 New-England Village-do do Shrewsbury-T. Fales \$1, Dr. Brig-Z. S. Allen \$1, I. Hale, 50c. I. Reed 25c. 1 75 I. H. Nelson 25c. T. Plimpton 31c. M. Pratt 25c. A. Henshaw 25c. C. O. Green 25c. D. Fales 25c. Mrs. Miles 50c. W. W. Pratt 26c. T. Rice 12 1-2c. Mrs. Hapgood 12 1-2c. 50
J. Hastings 11c. sundry ladies \$2, 211
Collections at meeting \$2 25, A. Knowlon 25c. 2 50 2.50

E. E. SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treas. Brookline, Jan. 5, 1843. JEWS GOING TO JERUSALEM. Several thousand Israelites of Poland and Russia have, says a letter from Berlin, in the German Journal of Frankfort, entered into an engagement to proceed, on the first favorable opportunity, to Jerusalem, there to wait, in prayer and fasting, the coming of the Messiah.

From Sarah D. Fisk of Hingham.

NOTICES.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

The Eleventh Annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 25th 26th, 27th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting, it is confidently pelieved, will be one of unusual interest and importance, and it is therefore earnestly desired that the friends of the cause throughout the State should make their arrangements to be present a this annual gathering.

By order of the Board of Managers, FRANCIS JACKSON, President: WM. LLOUD GARRISON, Cor. Sec'ry.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. It has been thought advisable, in view of the present state of things in the cause, to postpone the next meeting of this Society from January to April. The regular time of its meeting is but a week before the Annual Meeting of the State Society. Many of the Norfolk abolitionists feel themselves bound to attend the County meeting who do not feel able to come up to both meetings. There is nothing in the state of affairs in the County that seems to demand a meeting at this time, while there are many important considerations that call for a full gathering of abolitionists at the Annual Meeting in Boston. Let all who would have attended the County meeting, had it been held, be sure to be at the State meeting. And next April, let them resolve to make amends for this delay of their County gathering, by making it as numerously attended and effective as possible.

EDMUND QUINCY,

Pres. of Norfolk Co. A. S. Soc. regular time of its meeting is but a week before the

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold an adjourned meeting (which will be its annual meeting) at Princeton, on Wednesday, the first day of February next. The varied and important aspects of the cause of liberty in our county render it important that the true friends of the slave turn out by scores from every town in the district. Our true-hearted friends James Boyle of Ohio, and Charles Lenox Remond are expected to be present. Come to the rescue, friends, as though the tender ties of nature were sundered forever, that bind us to our wives, our sons and daughters, our parents, our brothers and sisters; yea, as though we were suffering the doom of slavery. The abolitionists of Princeton will give you a hearty welcome.

a hearty welcome.

J. T. EVERETT, President
BENJAMIN WYMAN, Sec'ry.

TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Executive Committee of the Rhode Island State Anti-Slavery Society, in compliance with the often expressed wishes of abolitionists in various parts of the State, and in accordance with their own views of the best manner of advancing the interests of the anti-slavery cause, have invited Frederick Douglass to become the Agent of the State Society, and authorized him to lecture and collect funds in its behalf.

They take this method of apprising the country friends that Mr. Douglass has commenced his labors, and they earnestly commend him to the hospitality, the sympathy, and the active co-operation of abolitionists wherever he may go.

Much may be done to lighten his labors, and increase his usefulness, by assisting him in getting up meetings, giving out appointments, and various other ways which will readily suggest themselves to willing hearts, and it is hoped that multitudes will be found to aid him in his errand of love and merry.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Rhode-Island State Anti-Slavery Society.

LUCINDA WILMARTH, Sec.

Providence, 2d Jan. 1843. TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF RHODE-ISLAND.

ADELPHIC UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. There will be a lecture on the subject of Music, or a discussion of the following question: • To which is the degredation of the colored people to be attributed, their own supineness, or to the preju-dice of the whites?

JUNIOR'S OYSTER ROOM,

BILL OF FARE.

Oysters Raw,
" Fried in Batter,
" Roasted in Crumbs, Clam Soup, Oysters Stewed, Koasted, " in Meat, Tea, Coffee,

N. B. Oysters for sale by the gallon or small measure.

To the Editor of the Liberator : The following Songs, composed by Mrs. A. H-and sung at the late Nantucket Anti-Slavery Fair, are at your service, should you think them worthy of place in the Liberator. The Fair went off very well, the Committee realizing about \$175. Yours truly, Nantucket, Dec. 1842.

SONG.

Tune-A man's a man for a' that Though stripped of all the dearest rights Which nature claims, and a' that, There's that which in the slave unites To make the man for a' that : For a' that and a' that, Though dark his skin, and a' that, We cannot rob him of his kind, The slave's a man for a' that.

Though by his brother bought and sold, And beat, and scourged, and a' that, His wrongs can ne'er be felt or told, Yet he's a man for a' that : For a' that and a' that, His body chained, and a' that, The image of his God remains, The slave's a man for a' that.

How dark the spirit that enslaves; Yet darker still than a' that, He, who smid the light, still craves Apologies, and a' that : For a' that and a' that, Small evil finds, and a' that, In crimes which are of darkest hue, And foulest deeds, and a' that. If those who now in bondage groan

Were white, and fair, and a' that, O should we not their fate bemoan, And plead their cause, and a' that For a' that and a' that, Would any say, in a' that We've nought to do, they are not here. We'll mind our own, and a' that?

O tell us not they're clothed and fed, 'Tis insult, stuff, and a' that; With freedom gone, all joy is fled, For Heaven's best gift is a' that For a' that and a' that, Free agency, and a' that, We get from Him who rules on high, The slave we rob of a' that.

Then think not to escape his wrath, Who's equal, just, and a' that; His warning voice is sounded forth, We heed it not, for a' that : For a' that and a' that, "Tis not less sure, for a' that; His vengeance, though 'tis long delayed,

Will come at last, for a' that.

SONG.

Tunk - Sandy and Jenny How long will the friend of the slave plead in vain How long e'er the Christian will loosen the chain ! If he, by our efforts, more hardened should be, O Father, forgive him! we trust but in thee.

That 'we're all free and equal,' how senseless the cry, While millions in bondage are groaning so nigh; O where is our freedom? equality where? To this none can answer, but echo cries, where? O'er this stain on our country we'd fain draw a veil, But history's page will proclaim the sad tale, That Christians, unblushing, could shout, 'we are free

Whilst they the oppressors of millions could be. They can feel for themselves, for the Pole they can feel Towards Africa's children their hearts are like steel They are deaf to their call, to their wrongs they are blind;

In error they slumber, nor seek truth to find. Though scorn and reproach on our pathway attend Despised and reviled, we the slave will befriend; Our Father, thy blessing! we look but to thee, Nor cease from our labors till all shall be free Should mobs in their fury with missiles assail,

The cause it is righteous, the truth will prevail; Then heed not their clamors, though loud the proclaim That freedom shall slumber, and slavery reign

For the Liberator. WE ARE FREE, AND WE ARE NOT FREE We're free !-we're free !-so cries each son Born on Columbia' holy soil :

Through bloody war, and strife, We're free !- and proudly o'er our heads Our spangled banner waves on high:-Whose stars proclaim where glory leads,

Honor to those who vict'ry won

Whose stripes, how cruel tyrants die. We're free! The glorious shout ascends To heaven, where patriot spirits dwell, And Liberty her influence lends, With all her sons, the shout to swell

But hark !-- why now ascends that cry, From prison walls, and dungeons deep? Why do those clanking chains defy Humanity, and bid men weep?

We are not free! while for an hour There's one bound in our prison walls, And kept in bonds, without the power To follow where his spirit calls.

We are not free. No! rather say That Freedom hides her head in shame, Than say she dwells with those one day. Who thus disgrace her sacred name.

Then let us strike those servile chains From every son of God that's bound :-Let us be free, while life remains,

And Freedom's children ever found

The God of glory sends his summons forth, Calls the South nations, and awakes the North: From East to West the last orders spread, Through distant worlds and regions of the dead. The trumpet sounds: hell trembles, earth rejoices-Lift up your heads, ye saints, with cheerful voices.

THE LAST JUDGMENT.

No more shall atheists mock his long delay; His vengeance sleeps no more : behold the day ! Behold the Judge descends; his guards are nigh Tempest and fire attend him down the sky. When God appears, all nature shall adore him: While sinners tremble, saints rejoice hefore him.

Heaven, earth and hell, draw near; let all thing

To hear my justice, and the sinner's doom; But gather first my saints, (the Judge commands,) Bring them, ye angels, from their distant lands.' When Christ returns, wake every cheerful passion And shout, ye saints! he comes for your salvation.

Unthinking wretch! how couldst thou hope

A God, a Spirit, with such toys as these? While with my grace, and statutes on thy tongue Thou lov'st deceit, and dost thy brother wrong. Judgment proceeds; hell trembles-heaven rejo Lift up your heads, ye saints, with cheerful voices.

! In vain to pious forms thy seal pretends; Thieves and adulterers are thy chosen friends, While the false flatterer at my altar waits, His hardon'd soul divine instruction hates. God is the Judge of hearts; no fair disguises Can screen the guilty when his vengeance rises.

MISCELLANY.

From the Herald of Freedom. Letter from John Orvis .-- Infamous Outrage. NEWBURYPORT, December 12, 1842.

Brother Beach: Newburyport has at length obtained the renown of infamy. The history of last night will do well to go down to posterity, with the recorded fact that Whitefield's bones are sepulched in Parson Steams's church! Let it be rung in the ears of posterity, that Christianity was dragged out of doors, by three or four of the Orthodox churches

of doors, by three or four of the Orthodox churches of Newburyport, last night. The congregations or societies of Messrs. Dana, Dimmick, Campbell and Steares, have been wont to hold free meetings in common, on Sabbath evenings. The meetings have always, heretofore, been considered free for all to speak or pray in. Such was its professed character last evening. Nat. Allen, Leonard Plumer, Samuel E. Towle and myself, attended. The hour arrived for opening the meeting—one whom I took to be a deacon incumbent, or a deacon in aspiration, arose and remarked, that 'since none of the officers were present, he had been requested to lead in the meeting.' He accordingly walked, with solemn haste, to the sanctorum, and read, 'Come, Holy Spirit,' &c., to the sanctorum, and read, 'Come, Holy Spirit,' &c., to be performed in sacred intonation. He then thanked God for the Sabbath: a pious and efficient ministry; God for the Sabbath; a pious and efficient ministry; and basought Him to encourage them in their efforts. He ended his first part by naming his successor. His performance was, to read a part of Christ's sermion on the Mount, with a prayer. I think he nominted his successor. Four such impious, heartless and hypocritical prayers had been offered, prefaced by passages of Scripture like the following, but more copious, 'Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Fatner, which is in Heaven,' 'Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for lyers here,' 'Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for Heaven.' 'Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your child-

time Allen arose, but he soon scud in dismay from his entrenchment, as Allen proceeded in his prophet rebukes. Said Allen, 'I hear the groans of two millions and a half of slaves, whom the religion of this nation has bound; whom your religion has bound; whose remembrance has not been heard in your prayers; who are enslaved by the religion of Newburyport. You invite slayeholders to your communities, and take them by the hand, and lead them Newburyport. You invite stayenousers to you munions, and take them by the hand, and lead them into the pulpits to preach in the name of Him, who came to "open the prison doors." Two men now to the descouled man one of them. approached him, (the deaconish man one of them,) and bid him sit down—protesting that it was not a speaking, but a praying meeting. Said Allen, 'I hear the groans of two millions of slaves!' 'You are ng the meeting!' said the two. 'I TELL YOU I HEAR THE GROANS OF TWO MILLIONS OF But this is a prayer meeting. If you will hear you. Why don't you pray? pray, we will hear you. Why don't you pray?' SAY I HEAR THE GROANS OF TWO MILLIONS OF SLAVES!' MILLIONS OF SLAYES!' 'O he is crazy—carry him out!' cried the deaconic preyer. His aid decamp seemed smitten with dismay, at Allen's prophet voice, and turned back from his purpose once or twice. Two others, at this point, came forward, and told Allen that he must sit down, pray, or go out doors. Leonard Plumer declared, that 'where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.' Allen kept thundering in their ears the groans of the slaves. Two of them seized him, and began 'snak-jing' him towards the door. Rage and furly were Ohe is crazy—carstaves. In two of them served him, and began shak-ing him towards the door. Rage and fury were now manifest. I threw off my cloak, and standing up, protested in the name of humanity and God, against their demonism. I endeavored to speak so as to be understood. I was. No sooner had my voice to be understood. I was. No sooner had my voice risen above the uproar, than they quit hold on Allen, and rushed upon me, as though I had been the angel of their doom. 'This is a prayer meeting!' was the cry. An old man by the name of Plumer, who had just before read the Scripture, 'Weep not for me, but weep for yonrselves,' &c., and whose prayer reminded me, by its gesticulation, of street-corner prayers, told me it was not an anti-slavery meeting. I replied, 'I came here to worship my Creator.' 'Well, you must not speak here—but you may pray,' I want you to know that you are not to dictate me 'I want you to know that you are not to dictate me how I shall worship God. Hear me, beloved friends, a roment, in this matter. You must hear, and "hear me for my cause." I wish to speak facts in your cars.' A baptized villain seized my arm, and told me to stop talking, or I must go out doors. Soid I, 'dare you invade my conscience?' 'Pray, and we will hear you.' 'Pll rebuke your hype-view and thoudiness!' I was caught by the shoulders and thrust down to the floor, and dragged along like a dead dog. An expression of detestation and the cry, 'Look al your religion!' went up from my friends. The demons were shocked, apparently, at their own murderousness. The two who were dragging me stopped, and said to another of their worme for my cause." I wish to speak facts in your friends. The demons were shocked, apparently, at their own murderousness. The two who were dragging me stopped, and said, to another of their worthies, 'take hold of his legs, and let's carry him.' Thus, with two at my body, and one to bear my legs, I was carried out, where Sarah Beach, Jane Knapp, and another woman, whom I did not know, were instantly on hand, to see whether my brains were not dashed out, and to protest against my murderous and greet me with sympathy. The greatderers, and greet me with sympathy. The great-ness of woman is rarely seen till such an hour.

ness of woman is rarely seen till such an hour.

While they were snaking me along, Leonard Plu-While they were snaking me along, Leonard Plumer poured out a strain of burning rebuke and cutting indignation. He was next 'nabbed' and shored out. But now the prophet Nat. Allen began to now, and the children were told that Antonio had brought them a Christ nas box, they were soon n them scorching rehukes of scher truth. He and Plumer were shoved out about at a time; both uttering the accusations of piracy, and dens of devils, against the churches of the land

Samuel F. Towle, a member of one of the four churches composing this meeting, in good and regular standing, when Allen was seized, rose and testified against their murderous deeds; and while in the very act of reading to them a scripture which had just before been rehearsed, was seized and yed out. The scripture which he was reading Not every one that saith Lord, Lord, &c. I wish the race universal could have looked in upon that scene. The frenzy of hyenas, and the malice of devils, stiffened the visages of those 'worshippers' with thirst for blood. We were no sooner all pitched out, than Samuel F. Towle, Leonard Plumer, and I, went back again. Towle and Plumer were allowed to remain long enough to utter at least a few truths; but I had no sooner entered the door, than I was crushed, with my side upon the threshhold, and again lifted out. I don't know what Plumer said while in this time. He could not have said much, being ejected too speedily. Towle told them that he was a church member, in regular standing—that they had been guilty of dragging out, not an infidel, nor a lunatic, but one of their own members. This declaration startled them, and they heard Samuel for a moment, but the next moment dragged him out again. There were no less than seven drag-outs, in one night, effected by the worshippers of Dana, Campbell, and Stearns -and that shippers of Dana, Campbell, and Stearns—and that evening the 'evening of God?' 'God's day,' and 'God's house,' are too holy for anti-slavery. Nothing more secular than a church mob, for knocking down and dragging out anti-slavery, is tolerable here. That meeting was an Orthodox mob—a pious mob, gentle as a company of she boars. Don't let it be forgotten, henceforth, that the churches and clergy lie, when they offer, as a reason, the holiness of the day, against anti-slavery lectures. They would day, against anti-slavery lectures. They would at the stake, on Sunday, as I told them they would last night.

Let it be remembered, that this case has settled at least three important points, relative to the right of speech in the houses of Rimmon. 1. That it is neither the time nor place in which a man speaks, that shields him from pious violence. 2. That it is not the manner in which he speaks. 3. That it is not the manner in which he speaks. 3. That it is not the individual who speaks, but what he speaks, that draws down upon him the vengeance of a church mob. Those of us who have hitherto been dragged out by the sects, have been called infidels; but, in this instance, Orthodoxy mobbed one of its own fold. The question whether any human being may speak for anti-clavery in the churches, is now fully decided

But that heathenish association were parched with thirst for our blood. The only reason why we were shinent. He urged strongly against the infliction not murdered on the spot, was because we did not of death for a violation of human laws, and promatic any resistance. This morning I saw one of duced many historical facts to sustain him in his potential many and asked him what he would have sitton. His reference to the scriptures was judidone if I had struck him in the face, in defence. done it it had struck him in the face, in detence. It is also the purpose, that his deductions such should have likely struck back, was the reply.— as would naturally arise in the minds of the Christ-That man's name was Coffin. He insulted God with the second prayer that was made last night. My question was put to him in reply to a taunt that we were desirous of the fame of martyrs. The answer was eldom fails to do justice to any theme.—Quinwere desirous of the fame of martyrs. proves that no thanks were due that meeting, that we did not reap that 'fame' at their hands. Their spirit is revealed by a remark of one of them, (Woodman) in reference to brother Beach, who said he

the fact that we had been holding an Anti-Slavery Convention for two days and a half, and continued it through their holy day; that we had large audiences on the forenoon and afternoon of Sunday, without a mob, a thing which had scarcely been in New-

But they lied, when they said that was not a conference meeting. For after we had been all hurled out, and they had returned to worship in the 'beauty out, and they had returned to worship in the Seatury of holiness? (?) (ifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting.) (?) if they invited William Hills to speak in their synagogue. He did speak, and on the subject of slavery. In But he told them he had no sympathy with us. That was a bone for them to lick. They would, no doubt, have heard him, because they wanted something of which to make a cause they wanted something of which to make a show of not being absolutely the murderers of anti-slavery. They, by this time, saw their mistake. But knew their meeting had always been free. It has been the practice not only to allow all to speak but to urge all to use their liberty.

When I saw Coffin, Monday morning, and charged upon them the crime of man-stealing, mobocracy, and contempt of their holy day, he denied the charges ect to himself. The ground upon which he was, that he had for years been an abolitionist, and that he neither said nor did any thing to-wards dragging us out. I told him the crime was upon him, not because he dragged us out, but be-cause he consented to it—because he did not proting that he had been my assaulter, and I had struck him in defence. He answered, 'I should have like-ly struck back.' Here, then, is the admission from me, but weep for yourselves, and for you.

Brother Allen now arose, and said he had something he wished to say. He did not go into the pulpit, but towards it. The old man who was dearoned first, had got into the pulpit again, about the time Allen arose, but he soon scud in dismay from his entrenchment, as Allen proceeded in his prophet and said, 'if I had been there, I would have given and said, 'if I had been there, I would have given and said, 'if I had been there, I would have given and said, 'if I had been there, I would have given and said, 'if I had been there, I would have given and said, 'if I had been there, I would have given

The names of those who ' pitched us through' the door, so far as I learned them, were Edmund Sweat, Nathaniel Hodge, John Teel, Sexton, Latimer, and

Could those who are in doubt as to the propriety of going into sectarian meetings, but witness one of the church mobs, I doubt not they would be of our mind. I believe it to be the most important part of anti-slavery warfare at this time. Nothing so effectually developes the spirit of the meeting-house. One man on this occasion nobly protested against the heathenism of mobs, declaring if that were Christianity, he had done with it, and left the house. Those who oppose our going into these Rimmon houses, take sides exactly with the clergy. I ask, is it consistent for abolitionists to assert that the sec-tarian churches and clergy must be overthrown, before anti-slavery can go forward, and at the same time censure us for taking measures which are the all of terror to these dens of villany? Abolitionists may claim the right to free speech, but, until they exercise it, Slavery will growl at them in defiance from behind these bulwarks.

Yours, for manly freedom,

JOHN ORVIS.

The Christmas Tree.

FROM THE GERMAN. 'We must,' said Antonio, 'provide a special deight for the dear little ones, early to-morrow morn-ng. We must make them a Christmas tree. In e countries, the manger, in others, the Christmas ree is the favorite Christmas box. Christian, you st go, for love of your children, out into the nearthing not not of your children, out into the next wood, and bring us a young fir tree. Every thing necessary to adorn the tree I brought with me. My horses were so tired, I had to leave my coach at Aeschenthal, and come on fost ever the mountains. The conen will be here to-morrow, be-

re daybreak, with my chest and packages. The next morning, before the chlidren waked, all the family were busy, putting up and ornamenting the Christmas tree. A young, beautiful fir tree, with close branches, was placed in the parlor between two windows, and as soon as the coach artiful and the coach artiful a rived, Antonio unpacked a great trunk, filled with every thing that delights children. He hnng the little presents, beautiful fruits, various colored sweet-meats, neat baskets full of sugared almonds, garlands of artificial flowers, ornamented with rose colored or sky blue ribbons, and a multitude of glittering beads, upon the branches and twigs of the tree, and then illuminated the tree with two dozen little

When all was ready, Catharine and Louisa went roused from sleep. They could scarcely be dressed quickly enough. At last the mother said, 'now come.' The children sprung hastily into the parlor, and, after one glance, which almost blinded them, stood in silent wonder; they could not speak for astonishment and rapture. The bright green of the twigs, the lamps glittering like stars, the deep red, bright faced apples, the golden pears, the many-colored and sparkling beads, seemed like enchantment. They knew not whether they waked or dreamed. At last they burst forth in rapturous ex-clamations, 'O how beautiful! O how glorious! clamations, 'O how beautiful! O how glorious!
O,' cried Frank, 'there is no such tree in our woods, which bears in winter such beautiful and so many fruits.' 'Ah,' cried Clara, 'such trees grow only in

paradise, indeed, only in heaven. Is it not tru mother, that Christ has kindly sent us this tree? 'It is Christ who sends you this happiness,' replied, ' for, had he not been born, you would have had no Christmas evenings, or Christmas presents. 'Good,' said the children.' 'We will love him, and bllow him, he is so very good, and loves us so much

Oh, we are very happy!

'Truly,' said the grandmother, 'we that have grown up, can scarcely enjoy such unmixed pleasgrown up, can scarcely enjoy such unmixed pleasure as yours. A guiltless child is the happiest creature upon earth. Its joys are pure. May God preserve you innocent and good. The happiness of the grown up, she continued, 'is too much embittered by ambition, inordinate love of approbation, by avarice, and other evil passions, which burden the conscience. Therefore is the saying of our load to the conscience of the saying of our load. Lord true, and most beautifully appropriate: 'Except ye are converted, and become as little children

ye cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven.'
Old Mr. Greenwood said, 'How beautiful is the
custom of the Christmas tree. It was wise of our orefathers to establish this Christmas festival. It increases the innocent joys of childhood, and makes them love the holy day in which we celebrate the birth of one who has loved them, lived for them, and died for them. From this time, our dear little ones shall always have a Christmas tree on this happy shall always have a Christmas tree on this happy evening. If not so splendidly ornamented, we can always decorate it with golden fruit and delicious nuts. Who would be so parsimonious as not to pro-vide this guiltless pleasure for their children? This tree may even aid us in educating our children. If they once see a Christmas tree like this, they will remember it all the year, and be influenced to obey, by being told that the good and obedient would have he next holidays, more than if many blows were inflicted to enforce commands.'

QUINCY LYCEUM. Rev. John Gregory, lecture before this institution last Wednesday ishment. He urged strongly against the infliction

A sub-editor announces that the editor of the pa per is unwell, and piously adds—' All good paying subscribers are requested to make mention of him in their prayers—the other class need not do it, as man) in reference to brother beautiful and in their prayers—the other class need not do it, as less he would promise not to enter meeting-houses. The reason why their ire rose to rage and fury, was ing to good authority.

Queen Charlotte and the Quakeress.

In the autumn of 1818, her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, visited Bath, accompanied by the Princess Elizabeth. The waiters soon effected such a respite from pain in the Royal patient that she proposed an excursion to a park of some celebrity, in the neighborhood, then the estate of a rich widow, belonging to the Society of Friends. Notice was given of the Queen's intention, and a message returned that she should be welcomed. Our illustrious traveller had, perhans, never before held any personal intercourse. perhaps, never before held any personal intercours with a member of the persuasion whose votaries never voluntarily paid taxes to 'the man George, called King, by the vain ones.' The lady and gentleman who were to attend the august visitants, had but feeble ideas of the reception to be expected. It but leeble ideas of the reception to be expected. It was supposed that the Quaker would at least say—thy Majesty, thy Highness, or Madam. The royal carriage arrived at the lodge of the park, punctual to the appointed hour. No preparations appeared to have been made, no hostess or domestics stood ready to greet their guests. The porter's bell was rung; he stepped deliberately forth, with his broad-brimmed beaver on, and unbendingly accosted the Lord in waiting, with—what's thy will, friend?

This was almost unanswerable. Surely, said the

This was almost unanswerable. Surely, said the nobleman, your lady is aware that her Majesty—Go to your mistress, and say the Queen is here. No, truly, answered the man, it needeth not; I have no notice the control of the control o mistress, nor lady; but friend Rachael Mills expect-eth thine; walk in.

The Queen and Princess were handed out, and

walked up the avenue. At the door of the house stood the plainly attired Rachael, who, without even a curtesy, but with a cheerful nod, said,—How's thee do, friend? I am glad to see thee and thy daughter. I wish thee well! Rest and refresh thee and thy people, before I show thee my grounds.

What could be said to such a person? Some condessensions were extended implicing that her Management were extended.

What could be said to such a person? Some condescensions were attempted, implying that her Majesty came, not only to see the park, but to testify her esteem for the Society to which Mistress Mills belonged. Cool and unawed she answered,—Yea, thou art right there. The Friends are well thought of by most folks, but they heed not the praise of the world; for the rest, many strangers gratify their curiosity by going over this place; and it is my custom to conduct them myself; therefore I shall do the like by thee, friend Charlotte, moreover I think well of thee as a dutiful wife and mother. Thou hast had thy trials, and so had thy good partner. I wish the grandchild well through hers. (She alluded to the Princess Charlotte.) It was so evident that the Friend meant kindly, nay respectfully, that offence could not be taken. She escorted her guests through her estates. The Princess Elizabeth noticed through her estates. The Princess Elizabeth noticed in the hen-house, a breed of poultry, hitherto unknown to her; and expressed a wish to possess some of these rare fowls; imagining that Mrs. Mills would regard her wish as a law; but the Quakeress merely remarked, with a characteristic evasion,—They are rare, as thou sayest; but if they are to be purchased in this land or other countries, I know few women likelier than thyself to procure them with ease. Her Royal Highness more plainly indicated her desire to purchase some of those she now beheld. I do not huy and sell, answered Rachael Mills. Perhaps you will give me a pair? persevered the Princess. Nay, verily, replied Rachael, I have refused many friends, and that which I denied to mine own kinswoman. Martha Ash, it becometh me not to grant to any. This is a fact. Some Friends, indeed, are less

stiffly starched; but old Quaker families still exist who pipue themselves on their independent indiffer

THE TRUE WESLEYAN is the name of a paper sent to us trough the Post-Office, published, as we perceive, in this city, and conducted by Messrs. Horten, Lee, and Scott. The paper is handsomely printed, and is to be continued weekly, at two dollars a year. Its avowed purpose is to advocate re-ligious liberty. The editors are seceders from the Methodist *Episcopal* church; and, as we are decided opponents of every thing that is tinctured with submission to ecclesiastical government, we wish it all possible success. Ecclesiastical councils and bodies of men, organized to 'lord it over God's heritage, are among the curses, which, no doubt, for some purpose of wisdom and goodness unknown to us, the Almighty has permitted, to inflict punishment on a wicked world. We are rejoiced to know that several Methodist societies in this vicinity have cast off the slavery of priesteraft, and withdrawn

us, the Almighty has permitted, to inflict punishment on a wicked world. We are rejoiced to know that several Methodist societies in this vicinity have cast off the slavery of priesteraft, and withdrawn allegiance from the hierarchy of their bishops, and we hope that the anti-slavery spirit will continue to diffuse itself in that sect, and all others, till churches and religious societies shall own no authority superier to the Bible, conscience, and such covenants as they may adopt for their mutual edification.—Boston Courier.

Religious Swindling.

The Fall River Argus gives the following account of a recent swindling transaction by a religious society—It appears from certain developements in the Lowell papers that the Freewill Baptist Corporation in that city, with its minister, Rev. Mr. Thurston, for an agent, has been trying his hand at speculation, in which operation it has failed of success most signally. The members of this society took it into their heads to use their corporate powers for other purposes than the dissemination of the truths of the christian religion, so they set their minister to work to obtain by lean such sums of money from female members of the church and others as could be come at, which they proceeded to invest in dwelling houses, stores, lots, and the like, with the expectation of reaping a rich harvest of profit from such investments; but the thing did not succeed. A burst-up took place, and the concern, with a list of debts amounting to \$50.000, is expected to nay some forty.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.—Stages ments; but the thing did not succeed. A burst-up took place, and the concern, with a list of debts amounting to \$50,000, is expected to pay some forty or fifty cents on the dollar. The sufferers are mostly females, who entrusted their little all to this set of religious swindlers. One woman who had laid by \$400 which she had obtained by picking waste, had whole of it in this way. widow, had cleared \$1000 by taking boarders, which sum had passed into the hands of Elder Thurston. A girl who had \$180, says, 'Elder T., has robbed ne of my last dollar. I am now wandering about the streets, not knowing which way to turn, or what

institution has burst up, in which a large amount will be lost by the confiding factory girls.

JARED SPARKS. Horace Greely, of the N. York tells the following anecdote of this distinguished writer:

'I have often worshipped in a Baptist meeting house in Vermont, whereon, at its construction, some thirty years ago, a studious and exemplary young man was for some time employed as a carpenter, who afterwards qualified himself, and entered upon the responsibilities of the christian minister. man was Jared Sparks, since editor of the North American Review, of Washington's voluminous writings, &c., and now recognized as one the foremost scholars, historians and critics America.

Lost Wealth may be regained by a course of in dustry; the wreck of health repaired by temperance; forgotten knowledge restored by study; alienated friendship soothed into forgiveness; even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and vir-tue. But who ever again looked upon his banished honor; recalled his slighted years and stamped them wisdom, or effaced from Heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted life?

Some wag in Bangor, Me., advertises, at great some wag in Bangor, Me., advertises, at great length, that he is preparing and immense balloon to carry the people of that city out of harm's way when Miller's conflagration happens in April. He says he has sent to Europe for an immense amount of silk, and the car is to be 450 feet long and 90 wide. Seats in the balloon \$200 each. The books are to be opened on the first of April, and a great body of constables will be on hand to prevent a rush.

Rev. Mr. Colman, whose labors for the produc tion of agriculture improvement have been so valua-ble, is about to visit Europe, on a tour of agricultural inspection. He has disposed of his interest in the New Genesee Farmer, after the first of April next, and will act as the Europern correspondent of that

It is stated that more contracts have been 'made for the construction of new buildings in Boston, next spring, than have ever been made before at such an advance of the season.

It is stated that the prices of produce, and compe-tition, have reduced board in Washington City, from ten and fiften dollars a week to three and four dollars, at which price many of the Congress are said to have contracted for the win-

Tar and Feathers .- Married, in Boonsville, Tennessee, on the 28th ult., Mr. R. H. Tarr to Miss Jane Feathers. This, says the N. Y. Union, is the latest trains of the case of tarring and feathering that we have heard of rail roads

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

TF Equally free to all. NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, the passenger trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Rail-Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 A. M., and 4 3-4

P. M.
Leave Lowell at 81-2 A. M., 123-4 and 53-4
P. M. or immediately on the arrival of the cars from

Boston.

Leave Nashville for Lowell and Boston at 6 1-2

A. M. and 12 1-4 and 4 1-2 P. M.

Passengers can be conveyed to Concord, N. H. on the Concord railroad, which is now open to the public for transportation of passengers and merchandise. The cars on the road connect with all the trains on the road.
Fare from Nashua to Boston \$1 50.

Fare from Nashua to Boston \$1.50.

if from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cts.
from Concord to Boston 2.50.
from Concord to Lowell 1.50.
On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.
Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the stage routes.

onslow STEARNS, Superintendent. Oct. 2.

Human rights not invaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, October 3, the passenger trains will run as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7 1-4, A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M.

Leave Dover at 5 3-4,, A. M., and 12 1-4 and 3 1-4

A. M.
The morning and evening trains each way will connect with the trains of the Lowell, Nashua and Concord railroads.
The Depot in Buston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the ears of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance.
Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the program train from Beston, for pearly all parts of ing train from Boston, for nearly all parts of e, and the northern and eastern parts of New-

Hampshire.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and Dover. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

TP Humanity respected.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. ON and after Monday, Sept. 12, passenger trains will run as follows, viz:

Leave Boston at 7 1-2 and 11 1-2 P. M., and 4 3-4 P. M. Leave Lowell at 7 1-4 A. M. 1 and 5

CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company Oct. 2.

TAn odious distinction on account of color, and a ullying propensity to carry it out. EASTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. N and after Dec. 5th, Trains leave as follows Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM. 1 1-2 PM. Boston for Portsmouth, 7 AM. 1 1-2 and 4 PM. Boston for Salem, 7, 9 1-2, AM, 1 1-2, 4, and 5 1-

Marblehead to Salem, 7 1-2, 11 3-4, AM. and 4 PM. Portland for Boston, at 7 AM, and 1 1-2 PM.
Portsmouth to Boston, 7, 10, AM, 4 1-2, PM.
Salem to Boston, 8 1-4, 9 1-2, 12, AM, 4 1-2, and

Salem to Marblehead, 10 1-2, AM. 21-4, 63-4 PM This Company will not be responsible for any loss rdamage to baggage beyond \$100, unless paid for all a rate of the price of a passage for every \$500 adthe rate

JOHN KINSMAN,

F Equality of privileges. WESTERN RAILROAD.

ditional value.

Boston II 1-2 PM.

For Greenfield, Hanover and Haverhill.— Stages leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M., for Haverhill, via Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, &c. Passengers leaving Boston at 3 P. M., may take this line.

GEORGE BLISS, President.

THuman rights not restored. but shamefully out

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To Commence Sept. 1, 1842. Boston and New York U. S. Mail train via Stonington THE United States Mail Train will leave Boston A daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of Mail from New-York.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 3-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M. Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed-

ford and Way stations daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 3.4 AM. and 3 PM.

Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, nd way stations, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 1-2 AM., and 21-2 PM.

Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily Sundays excepted at 8 1-4 A. M. and 3 1-4 P. M. DEDHAM BRANCH RAILROAD. The trainsr atdaily, Sundays excepted, as follows Leave Boston at 8 1-2 AM, 12 1-2 M. 3 1-4 and 6 1

Leave Dedham at 7 1-2 AM. 10 AM. and 5 1-4 PM W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't. I No exclusiveness.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1842, the accommodation trains will run daily, except Sundays

as follows:

Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.

Leave Worcester at 61-2 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The first and last trains from Boston, and the second and third from Worcester connect with the train of the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Newsich Pailspad. the Norwich Railroad.

will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, stopping at Framingham, Worcester, &c.
A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6
A, M.; Boston at 2 P. M.
All haggage at the series.

All baggage at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent. D No unwarrantable distinctions

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CALLROAD AND STEAMBOAT LINE BETWEEN BOSTON THE New York steemboat train will leave Wor-

L cester every day, (Sandays excepted.) on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich for Worester and Boston, on the arrival of the steamer from New York. ACCOMMODATION TRAINS leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, e.

The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M. and Worcester at 9 1-2 A. M., and 4 P. M., connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western rail roads

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't

Leave Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATION

JUST Published and for sale at Depository, No. 25 Cornhill, THE COVENANT WITH JUDAS, Pierpont, occasioned by the insci

TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE. By Mrs. M. W. DR. CHANNING'S LAST ADDRESS,

rus of the paper.

TERMS:—82
ance; or \$3 00 at the latters and co. a S1 per hundred.

ASTI SLAVERY ALMANAC for 1843. By Mr. ADVERTISENS. II. be inserted thee. A KISS FOR A BLOW, a collection, by Henry C. Wright.

ron, by Henry C. Wright.

Also for sale, Dickens's Notes on America, J. Dec. 9. Straw Bonnets, Fancy Goods, Millin

&c. No. 13, SUMMER-STREET, LO

A. E. MANN WOULD inform her cust OULD inform her enstomers and frience when hand an assortment of Fancy Goods, State lery, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, altered, clarge, &c. Straw bonnets dyed, altered, clarge, &c. Straw bonnets and despatch.

N. B. Bonnets of all kinds made to order, Boston, Oct. 28, 1842.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR COLORED SEAMEN.

The subscriber begs leave to inform sach six seamen as may visit Boston, that he has opast excellent Boarding House for their accounts on temperance principles, at No. 5, Sun Courts (first house below the Bethel Church,) and sath happy to receive their patronage. No pairs all spared on his part to make their situation pleasure satisfactory. The rules of the house will be now ance with good order and the principles of und CHARLES A. BATTER No. 5, Sun Court Street, Bo. Boston, June 8, 1842.

GENTEEL BOARDING For Respectable Colored Seamer HENRY FOREMAN. No. 157 ANN-STREET, BOS

RESPECTFULLY informs his scafaring h A and the public, that me out stand is confused the Temperance system, where he will use a exertions to retain that share of the public particles of liherally bestowed.

September 1. and the public, that his old stand is o

UNION HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately opened a gented ing House, situated at No. 4 Southacks. The house has been put in complete repair, well calculated to accommodate all who may posed to award their patronage. Strangers the city are solicited to call at the Union where every exertion will be made to reade sojourn a pleasant one, and that too on the me crate terms. erate terms Boston Sept. 30th, 1842.

N OTICE is hereby given, that the subsection of GEORGE LEE, late of Boston, in the Suffolk, laborer, deceased, and has tak that trust, by giving bond as the law persons having demands upon the e persons having demands upon the sate of said to ceased are required to exhibit the same; and allosons indebted to the estate, are called to note to

Administratrix Notice

HARRIET D. LEE, Admi Boston, Nov. 11th, 1842.

IMPORTANT WORK! NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES. Containing a clear exposition of their prince

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., M. G. S., M. S. Lond., Mem. Acad., N. S. Philad., S. N. Gem. Hanov., Mulii, &c., &c., &c. Illustrated with One Thousand Two Hust

and Forty-One Engravings. THIS is unquestionably the most papular at the kind ever published, and a book most rably adapted to the wants of all classes of the munity. The following are the important a which the learned author endeavors to accomplist. To instruct the Manufacturer, Meal and Tradesmen, in the principles of their rape processes, as to render them in reality, the cast their business; and to emancipate them from of bondage to such as are too commonly govern blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dr. 2dly. To afford Merchants, Blokers, Drist Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue, chardescriptions of the commodities which pass the their hands.

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5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to well acquainted with the nature of schemes which are so apt to give rise to 6thly. To present to Legislators sudposition of the staple manufactures, as a them from enacting laws, which obstruct cherish one branch of it to the injury of

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intelly on Intellectual Cultivation, views of man noblest achievements of Science, in effecting grand transformations of matter to which Gr and the United States owe wealth, rank, and power, among the t earth.
The latest Statistics of every in

Manufacture are given from the best, an official authority, at the end of each ar The work will be printed from the Edition, which sells for \$12 a cop\$, on good paper, in new brevier type, about 1400 8vo. pages. It will be issuence semi-monthly numbers, (in covered to the cov cach, payable on delivery.

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[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

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EN. LLOYD G VOL. XII EFUGE C From the Utica

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THE ARTI-SLAVE

Heary W. Wil

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breaking up a reli ence and vocifera

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